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ABSTRACT

This 1996 KIDS COUNT data book presents comparative data on child well-being for each county in Montana and for the state as a whole. Data in the county profiles, which comprise the bulk of the report, are grouped into: background facts (demographic, mental health, education, security, and income support information); charts showing changes in population, per capita income, and public school enrollment; a High Risk Family Formation Index (or percent of births to high-risk mothers); and a county indicator grid containing 14 indicators. For each county, data for 1996 (or the latest available period) are compared with those for 1990 and for the state as a whole in 1996 (or the latest available period). Indicators are: (1) percent low birth weight; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) percent entering prenatal care in the first trimester; (4) average number of prenatal visits; (5) average cost of Medicaid pregnancy services; (6) percent Title 1 remedial education; (7) percent special education; (8) student/teacher ratio; (9) percent Medicaid births; (10) percent of children age 0 to 21 eligible to receive Medicaid; (11) those accessing Medicaid services; (12) percent of children eligible to receive free and reduced meals; (13) number of youths under age 20 admitted to alcohol and drug treatment programs; and (14) percent of births to single teens. The report also presents statewide information in five areas: health, economic well-being, security, social behavior, and education, as well as a new section, "What's New," presenting data in 13 previously unreported areas such as DARE, Head Start, and dental screening. (EAJ)

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Montana Kids Count Data Book

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Montana KIDS COUNT Project
Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
The Montana Coalition
316 Fuller Avenue
P.O. Box 876
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-8611

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montana kids count

Montana KIDS COUNT 1996

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AS I GROW

Please . . .

Understand that I am growing up and changing very fast. It must be difficult to keep pace with me, but please try.

Listen to me and give me brief, clear answers to my questions. Then I will keep sharing my thoughts and feelings.

Reward me for telling the truth. Then I am not frightened into lying.

Tell me when you make mistakes and what you learned from them. Then I can accept that I am OK, even when I blunder.

Pay attention to me and spend time with me. Then I can believe that I am important and worthwhile.

Do the things you want me to do. Then I have a good, positive model.

Trust and respect me. Even though I am smaller than you, I have feelings and needs just like you.

Compliment and appreciate me. Then I'll feel good, and I'll want to continue to please you.

Help me to explore my unique interests, talents and potential. In order for me to be happy, I need to be me, and not you or someone you want me to be.

Be an individual and create your own happiness. Then you can teach me the same, and I can live a happy, successful and fulfilling life.

Thank you for hearing me, I love you!

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Introduction

In order for society to better understand the condition of its citizens, information regarding a variety of situations must be collected, analyzed, and published. In order to plan and develop programs that support our most vulnerable citizens—our children, Montana communities need accurate data and facts.

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition, receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to develop a data report on the status of children in Montana. KIDS COUNT is part of a nationwide effort by the Foundation to document changes in the health and well-being of our children and advocate public policies to protect children and their future in every state. This is the third book in our series.

The Montana KIDS COUNT Project is a private/public collaborative effort. Its purpose is to profile the condition of children in Montana through:

- Improved collection and use of data on a county by county basis and production of an annual report.
- Increased awareness of policy makers, care providers, and the public of the status of Montana's children and creating a demand for action.
- Developing a partnership with state and community leaders who can activate Montana's citizens to improve the health and well-being of children.
- Researching, compiling, and publishing periodic special reports on important areas of child well-being.

We have come a long way. However, *there is still more to do.* Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies (HMHB), KIDS COUNT is committed to providing important information in a comprehensive and usable format. We will continue to work with state and community providers to develop, expand, and publish an accurate and comprehensive way of examining the status of children in Montana. This work shines a spotlight, if you will, on certain key elements of our children's lives; the positive and the negative. We look at the development of this work as a process, not an act, and therefore, strive to improve our work year by year.

How To Use This Book

The 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book has several features not offered in the past. The "What's New" section contains new indicators and other topics of interest. When adding a new indicator, the KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee assures that the data met criteria necessary to be a valid indicator. Questions asked include: Does data reflect important and widely accepted values for children? Is data consistent over time? Is data available from a reliable source? Will the data be available for each county? Some topics of interest do not meet criteria to be an indicator but are of such importance, that we feel they need to be included.

The state page includes Montana-specific information and offers comparisons to national and to trend data. The county profile pages portray indicators in graphic form as to percent more or less over a base year. Background facts include demographics and data trends.

The most important pages in this book are the DATA NOTES AND SOURCES. These pages define indicators; how we constructed them, who supplied data, and comments on the indicators to provide clarification. For example, we caution readers about the effect of small numbers and describe changes in how data is presented (rates vs. numbers).

We have gone to great lengths to make this book user friendly. If, after using this book, you have suggestions on how to improve it, we invite your comments. Please use the evaluation form included in the book and send it to HMHB, giving us your thoughts about the 1996 KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK.

The 1996 Data Book:

- Provides data about commonly understood, and generally accepted, definitions of social, security, economic, and health factors affecting our families and children
- Utilizes selective indicators of children's well-being
- Accesses multiple sources of data
- Compares counties to the state
- Identifies trends and historical perspectives
- Identifies areas and populations in need
- Provides information for discussions to plan for services, programs, and initiatives
- Provides information for grants and reports

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition, and the KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee invite you to take maximum advantage of this book. Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this Data Book is granted as long as acknowledgment is given to Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition, and its project, KIDS COUNT.

Executive Summary

Most of Montana's population lives along major rivers flowing through our beautiful Big Sky state. However, a significant group live scattered over the hills and plains of Montana. The KIDS COUNT Data Book provides information about our families and children, wherever they live.

Overview

The 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book contains indicators published in our two previous books and a wealth of new information. Each year we build upon the existing data, strengthen that data, identify data gaps, and work with state agencies and other organizations to collect the most accurate, standardized, and meaningful data that can be analyzed. Further, trend data is being included to allow identification of children's situations that have changed over the years and gain vital information necessary to improve the lives of our children.

Agencies and individuals who gave generously of their time and expertise provided information in this Data Book. We identify the sources in the *Methods, Definitions and Sources* section. After sources provided information, the University of Montana, Center for Population Research, computed summary statistics which were returned to the source for verification and correction. While this book does not represent official reports of the agencies, an official of each agency has examined and approved its data.

This year a new feature has been added – WHAT'S NEW – which provides information not included in previous years. The KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee felt strongly that additional information on the status of children needs to be added to our data base and included in the Data Book. Occasionally, the data may not be 1995 data. However, we strive to use the most current data available. Ideally, some of the new information will become indicators and be county-specific. This year we have also included research reports that provide at least a snapshot of vital information.

What's New for 1996

- Adoptive Family Survey
- Childhood Injury Related Deaths
- Caring Program For Children
- DARE Program
- Early Childhood Care & Education
- Families Achieving Independence In Montana (FAIM)
- Head Start In Montana
- Highway Traffic & Safety
- Involvement In Extracurricular Activities
- School-Based Dental Screening
- Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)
- Youth Court Referrals

The heart of the book brings into the sunlight the successes for Montana's children, as well as profound and serious problems. We have, to the best of our ability, provided an accurate picture of the status of Montana's children.

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We Can Be Proud

There are bright spots! Over the last several years, infant mortality has shown a downward trend. This is in spite of the fact that low birth weight rates have remained the same over the past decade. Women are beginning prenatal care earlier. Using neonatal infant mortality as a measure, outcomes of pregnancies are better. Public Health Services have played a major role by providing case management for many pregnant mothers at risk.

There are other successes. Project DARE is being implemented in fifty-five of fifty-six counties. Montana's graduating high school seniors score significantly higher than the national average on SAT and ACT tests. Although juvenile crime has increased in Montana, we are far better than the nation as a whole.

The nationally acclaimed Head Start program provides an exceptional family based social service program for low-income families. There are twenty successful programs operating in Montana.

We can be proud our state provides health insurance protection for uninsured children through the Montana Caring Program for Children. Over 1,600 children have participated.

Many children are taking advantage of extracurricular activities offered in our communities. Over 30,383 children are involved in 4-H and over 15,000 children participate in Boy and Girl Scouts.

Montana can be proud of our standards of care for those providing child care services for children. More than 2,000 child care facilities are licensed and registered.

We have many, many people in our state who care greatly about our children and their well-being. *Montana is a good place to live!*

Major Areas Of Concern

Significant effort and concern has gone into Montana's welfare reform efforts, yet we do not know the impact state and national welfare reform will have on our children. Montana statistics show that a single mother raising a family has a median income of 1/3 that of a married couple and only 2/3 that of a single male. Yet, we know the majority of care and child rearing falls on the shoulders of single moms. Births to teens are decreasing. However, the steady increase in unmarried teens giving birth will only aggravate welfare reform issues we are facing. Fathers of these babies are often three to five years older than the mother and may not assume their responsibilities financially, nor as a parent, in their children's lives.

Poverty is no stranger to Montana's children. Twenty to twenty five percent of Montana's children live in families that have incomes less than the national poverty level. In addition, a number of our children are being improperly fed. In a random sample of 2,500 third graders, fewer than 40% had their breakfast prepared by an adult.

In recent years, Montana has lost about 80 babies a year before their first birthday (infant mortality), nearly 50 additional children by age 14 (child death) have died. In 1994, 63 teenagers, 15-19 years of age, died, 54 of them violently. The infant mortality and child death rates are better then the national rates, but our teen death rates are worse. Tragically, many of these deaths could have been prevented.

Other Issues

The KIDS COUNT staff and Advisory Committee are still wrestling with some nagging problems in assembling the KIDS COUNT Data Book. Because of our low population, the issue of small numbers in some of our counties continues to create significant challenges in providing an accurate picture. Some sources that provide data have changed the way they collect information or the way it is reported. This, then, takes away our ability to analyze trends and increases the difficulty for readers to comprehend data reported

All in all, the KIDS COUNT staff and Advisory Committee think this is a good book and will be useful to a great many people. If , after reading this book, you have concerns, corrections, or comments, we would be glad to receive them. Please contact Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies at the address listed in the book or any of the Advisory Committee members.

Executive Summary

Status of Children By Indicator

Indicators that appear in this section have, to our best knowledge and ability, met the criteria set forth in the *"How To Use"* section of this Data Book. Project resources are not sufficient to review every indicator which might be available. The common and most important are included. We believe the Data Book is a reasonably accurate representation of how our children were doing at the time data was collected and analyzed.

It is essential to report and study these indicators if we are to meet our goal of improving the well being of our children. We must have an accurate picture of the status of children in order to best allocate our financial resources and maximize their effect. Beyond the appropriate application of financial resources, we must also appropriately place and use our human resources and capital. Optimum management of both resources can be achieved with a strong commitment to children by everyone involved in setting policy and direction for our state and nation.

That direction requires the best information available. We hope you will find this information useful to meaningfully conduct your own policy and advocacy initiatives and to educate your legislators, gate keepers and policy makers.

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Health

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

In 1995, most of Montana's infant mortality rate consists of babies born with low birth weight. A "low birth weight" (LBW) baby is born weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5 ½ pounds). A small, but significant, group of babies weigh less than 1,500 grams (about 3 1/3 pounds) at birth. Babies weighing 1,500 grams or less are called "very low birth weight" (VLBW) babies. These very low birth weight babies contribute to a disproportionately large portion of infant mortality and disability. Although major gains have been made in our ability to sustain and maintain infants who are born too small, low birth weight remains a strong predictor of neonatal infant mortality and developmental disabilities in this country.

The two factors most predictive of a low birth weight baby in Montana include the mother receiving inadequate or no prenatal care and her use of tobacco and/or alcohol. Other significant factors contributing to low birth weight babies include the mother's age, (being less than 20 years of age), marital status (unmarried), and not completing high school.

On a per event basis, very low birth weight is responsible for most of the severe morbidity (illness) and mortality (death) in these infants. These babies place incredible burdens on family structure and resources. As we see more VLBW and LBW babies survive, resources of schools and communities are also affected, as these children often require special care and training as they mature. Recognizing premature labor and maintaining the infant in the mother's uterus for another one or two weeks makes a remarkably positive difference in birth outcome.

It is essential for every pregnant woman to have early, continuous, and effective prenatal care.

Sources: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana
Montana KIDS COUNT Special Report #1, 1995

Percent Of All Births That Are LBW And VLBW

	1988	1990	1995
LBW	6.0	6.1	5.9
VLBW	0.8	1.0	1.0

Cost Vs Benefit

- In 1994, the average cost of Medicaid pregnancy services was $2,673.
- Newborn intensive care can cost up to $4,000 per day.
- 50% of Medicaid's budget spent on infants up to 1 year of age pays for only 3% of Medicaid eligible infants.
- In 1995, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana paid 36% of its net payment for infants to pay for 3% of infants covered by that insurance plan.

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INFANT MORTALITY

"Infant mortality" refers to the number of children who die during their first year of life. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths (during the year) by the number of infants born to mothers who were residing in Montana during the same time. This number is then multiplied by 1,000 and presented as a rate per thousand live births.

Infant mortality is divided into two groups: *neonatal mortality* — infants who die during the first month of life; and *postneonatal* – infants who die in the following eleven months.

The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a state or community. It reflects conditions in which a child lives during his or her first year of life and the parenting this child receives. It is generally believed infant mortality is broadly representative of how society cares for its weakest citizens.

Montana's "small numbers" becomes quite evident when dealing with infant mortality. This accounts for what appears to be exceedingly high infant mortality rates in counties with smaller populations (see methods, definitions and sources).

In recent years, Montana has experienced a decline in the infant mortality rate. In 1989, Montana's infant mortality rate was 11.3. The rate declined to a low of 7.1 in 1991, and 1992 showed an increase to 7.4 deaths per thousand births. Data for 1994 shows a rate of 7.4 deaths per thousand births.

Prematurity, low birth weight, and various genetic conditions play important roles in neonatal infant death. Infections, accidents, SIDS, and general care of children account for the majority of postneonatal deaths. If we are to design appropriate and effective programs to deal with infant mortality, we must know why our infants are dying.

Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

Percent of Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality Rates By Maternal Risk Factor and Race 1988 - 1992

Substance Use	% Low Birth Weight		Infant Mortality Rate	
	Whites	Indians	Whites	Indians
None	4.6	4.7	5.4	9.8
Smoke	9.7	6.4	10.2	10.4
Drink	5.2	8.1	5	[43.1]
Both	13.5	11.2	9.4	21.3

Note: *rate in brackets is based on an at-risk population less than 500.*

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MEDICAID - COST OF PREGNANCY SERVICES

Medicaid is the primary source of payment for health care for Montana's most vulnerable citizens: aged, blind and disabled individuals, and those with low income. Determining eligibility for the Medicaid program is a complex process which considers family income, resources, composition, and type or severity of a person's disability.

Medicaid eligibility is only an approximate measure of childhood poverty in Montana. Although imperfect as a measure of the need for medical and other services, it allows agencies to plan for caseloads, budgets, and future needs of children in Montana.

Only slightly more than 50% of all people in Montana who are eligible for Medicaid services actually use those services. In 1995, 75.1% of the 78,820 children eligible for Medicaid actually accessed Medicaid services. The 78,820 is a duplicated count of children. If a child is eligible for AFDC and then changes to a Medicaid eligibility, the child is counted twice. The total unduplicated count of children is 60,930.

Average Medicaid Reimbursement For Pregnancy Services

A "normal pregnancy with vaginal delivery" means a pregnancy which includes the following:

12 or 13 prenatal visits
birth by vaginal delivery
one postpartum visit

For these three areas of service, Medicaid reimburses physicians $1,170. This fee does not include hospital fees, laboratory tests, ultra sounds, services provided to the baby, or other services.

A "normal pregnancy with Cesarean section" is a pregnancy which includes the following:

12 or 13 prenatal visits
birth by Cesarean section
one post partum visit

For these three areas of service, Medicaid reimburses physicians $1,530. As with reimbursement for a normal pregnancy, this fee does not include hospital fees, anesthesiologist fees, laboratory tests, ultra sounds, or other professional medical personnel or services provided to the baby.

Medicaid does not have a global fee for babies. Medicaid reimbursement for a newborn generally is made to the hospital, physician, laboratory, and other medical personnel.

Cost Vs Benefit

Nine months of prenatal care vs a premature birth of low birth weight and a possible lifetime of intense medical, educational and social care.

Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

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CHILD DEATH

"Child death rate" depicts the number of all deaths to children between the age of one and 14 years.

In 1994, 48 children died in Montana. Although this number is a small portion of total deaths in our state, the impact on our citizens is significant. The vast majority of these deaths were preventable. We must create environments that effectively safeguard and nurture our children.

Many diseases are either preventable or treatable. Most fatal injuries are predictable and thus, preventable. It would be in Montana's best interest to carry out strategies to reduce this unnecessary morbidity and mortality.

Cost Vs Benefits

- In human terms and dollars, it costs nothing to turn down the water temperature as opposed to the tragedy of a severely burned child or child burned to death

Prevention Tips

- Advocate complete immunization series for children
- Encourage friends and family to be immunized
- Teach families how to "poison proof homes"
- Provide access to well child care and anticipatory guidance
- Teach water safety to parents
- Use seat belts and child safety seats and restraints. Encourage others to do the same
- Turn down the water temperature of hot water heaters

Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

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TEEN VIOLENT DEATH

"Teen violent death" is the number of deaths of children and young adults from ages 15 to19 caused by accidents, homicide, or suicide. Montana's teen violent death rate is less than the overall national rate.

In 1994, there were sixty-three 15-19 year olds who died in the state of Montana. Of these, 54 were violent, 8 were of natural causes, and one was undetermined. Of the 54 violent deaths, 39 were due to accidents, while 12 were suicides. Three Montana teens were victims of homicides. Generalizing about underlying causes is difficult. The impact of family violence, child abuse, and the increasing overall level of violence in our society need to be considered carefully.

Community forums held in 1994 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General found that for many young people, violence is an accepted part of their culture. They see it in after school fights, on movie and television screens, and at video arcades. An unfortunate few also experience violence and even death in their homes. Some Montana children bring guns to school.

Not surprisingly, many young people — though they may not feel personally threatened — believe nothing can be done to prevent violence in Montana from becoming worse.

In response to this situation, members of society are calling for greater accountability by youths and their parents. Solutions to complex issues surrounding violent teen deaths must come from all sections of Montana and from all sectors within each community.

Prevention Tips

- Encourage youth to have frequent, in depth, conversations with parents or other trusted adults.
- Make violence, and its prevention, a topic for a family dinner discussion.
- Educate teens to be peer mentors, include violence abatement in the curriculum.
- Interact with youth so they learn to interact with adults.
- Train adult volunteers to know how to be accessible to youths who have concerns.

Sources: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*
Montana Office of Public Instruction

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Economic Well-Being

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Nearly one quarter of Montana's children live in families whose income is below federally established poverty guidelines. In 1995, federal poverty guidelines for a family of four was $15,600.

About 52% of all children in Montana live in rural areas. We presently estimate about 24% of rural Montana children live in poverty – a rate higher than the 20% estimated for urban children. There is no simple cure for child poverty in Montana, since there is no single cause. Certainly restructuring Montana's economy would play a major role.

Source: *Paul Miller, Ph.D. Department of Sociology, University of Montana*

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CHILDHOOD HUNGER

More than one-half (51%) of a random sample of 2,535 Montana public school third graders said they often feel hungry after school starts in the morning. Of these children, 87% said they had eaten something for breakfast. However, fewer than four out of 10 third graders had their breakfasts prepared by a grown-up.

To reduce the problem of hunger among young school children, teachers and principals agreed on the following: 1) we should educate parents about nutrition; 2) schools should serve meals; and 3) schools should provide snacks.

Source: *Paul Miller, Ph.D. Department of Sociology, University of Montana*

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FREE AND REDUCED MEALS PROGRAM

"Free and Reduced Meals" shows the percent of students enrolled in public primary and secondary schools as of October 1, of a given year who are eligible to receive free or reduced meals.

The Federal Child Nutrition Act funds the Free and Reduced Price Meal Program. Both, school breakfast and lunch meals, are funded through this program. Applications for participation in this program are available from schools, food banks, offices of Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), and the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Determining factors for approval of application are based on family income and household size.

In 1990, 29,473 public school students were eligible for free and reduced meals in Montana.

In the 1994-1995 school year, 36,780 public school students were eligible for the program, showing an increase of 25%.

Infant and Child Nutrition Tips
Pat Hennssey, RD, MS

- ❖ It's a mother's right to breast feed. It's a baby's right to be breast fed.
- ❖ Using food as a reward or forcing your child to eat can lead to lifelong eating disorders.
- ❖ Always supervise your child when eating. Sit with, and eat, with your child.
- ❖ Bottle weaning should occur by at least one year of age.
- ❖ Satisfy thirst with water.

Source: *Don Nielson, Ed.D. Montana Office of Public Instruction*

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC) PROGRAM

The number of children in Montana, up to age 5, who have received WIC benefits in calendar year 1995 equals 16,714.

Additional data will be available for FY 1996, resulting from the implementation of the WIC Computer System in 1995.

Source: *Dave Thomas, Department of Health and Human Services, WIC Program*

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Security

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Child abuse and neglect data reflects the number of incidents of child abuse or neglect occurring to children ages 0-17 that the Child and Family Services Division have substantiated. "Substantiated" means an investigation established the alleged abuse or neglect occurred.

Child abuse, defined by both Montana and United States law, is the non-accidental injury or pattern of injuries to a child under age eighteen. This includes physical and emotional abuse, sexual molestation, and neglect. In SFY 1994 Montana confirmed 5,282 child abuse and neglect incidents. Of these 5,282 substantiated incidents, 34% were for physical and emotional abuse, 11% were for sexual abuse and 55% were for neglect.

In SFY 1995, 3,548 incidents of child abuse and neglect were substantiated by Montana DPHHS Child Protective Services Social Workers.

Number of Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents

SFY 90	SFY 94	% Change
4,974	5,282	6.2%

Percent of Alleged Incidents That Were Substantiated

SFY 90	SFY 94
39.7%	32.1%

NOTE: *To clarify the issue of "incidents VS. referrals", in 1995, there were 9,003 referrals investigated involving 13,785 children and 16,903 incidents. This indicates there were multiple "incidents" on each referral, when using the figure of 3,548 substantiated incidents, it does not tell you how many "referrals" were substantiated. This points out a caution that incidents and referrals do not equate. The 21% substantiation rate says the Department substantiated 21% of the incidents, not cases. For example, a child could be referred for sexual, physical and emotional abuse and we substantiate only emotional abuse; it would look as if we have a 33% substantiation rate, when in reality we have opened the case because of the emotional abuse substantiation.*

This data problem will be corrected in the future, but presently the Department usually relies on investigations completed and numbers of children involved.

Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

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OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT

The Child and Family Services Division (CFS) of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services can receive legal custody of children and youth from newborn to 17 years of age (sometimes older children are included if special circumstances exist). These children are usually placed in a foster care home by CFS. Other children in this age group are placed in foster care by juvenile probation authorities. We include both types of placements when counting the number of children in "out-of-home placement".

During the past ten years Montana experienced a greater than 50% increase in out-of-home placements. Children are placed in such care for a variety of reasons: safety, need for specialized care or treatment, or behavioral problems. A growing number of children do not have a home environment that provides warmth, support and security.

As out-of-home placements increase in Montana, many children are in foster care for a year or more. This has prompted Montana to work toward integrated permanency planning throughout all aspects of the child welfare system.

Out of Home Placement

SFY 84	SFY 94	% Change
2,302	3,580	55.5%
SFY 90	**SFY 94**	**% Change**
3,125	3,580	14.5%

Source: *Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

Social Behavior

BIRTHS TO TEENS

"Births to single teens" is a measure of the percentage of all infants born to mothers who are under the age of 20 and not married when the infant is born. The number of teens other than single teens, who give birth, is small and therefore is included in these discussions.

Children born to teen mothers are more likely to be low birth weight or very low birth weight, live in poverty, experience child abuse and neglect, and experience failure when they get to school. Their young mothers often delay prenatal care, have substandard nutrition, and use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs during their pregnancies – all factors which place babies born to teen mothers at increased risk.

During the years 1988-1994, there were 80,340 live births to Montana mothers. Of these, 3,067 births were to mothers under the age of 18 years. Of the mothers under the age 18 years, 86% were unmarried.

The following table represents the number of births (1988-1994) to mothers younger than 18 years, mothers' average education level, and average age and education level of the baby's father (where known):

TEEN BIRTHS	MOTHER		FATHER	
Number	Age	Education	Age	Education
1031	17 years	10.4	20.56 years	11.5
441	16 years	9.6	19.9 years	11.2
151	15 years	8.9	18.8 years	10.7
21	14 & under	7.8	19.2 years	10.2

Fathers were typically older than the mothers by as much as 5 years and their level of education was up to three years above the mothers.

WHEN SURVEYED IN 1995:

- 32% of teens 15 years old or younger reported having had sexual intercourse
- 53% of Montana youth reported not having sexual intercourse
- 47% of sexually active students reported they did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse

Teen mothers are at increased risk of delivering babies with low and very low birth weight. For mothers age 18 and older, 5.8 % have infants of low birth weight and .8 % have infants with very low birth weight. However, teen mothers who are age 17 and younger give birth to low birth weight infants 7.3 % of the time - more than twenty percent more than mothers 18 and older.

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The following table illustrates the percent low and very low birth weight for infants whose mothers were 18 and younger.

Percent Low & Very Low Birth Weight

AGE	LBW	VLBW
17 years	7.4	1.7
16 years	7.0	1.2
15 years	6.9	2.0
14 & under	11.6	4.7

Source: *The 1995 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey*
Montana Office of Public Instruction
Family Planning Program, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

Cost Vs Benefit

- Children of teen mothers are more likely to grow up poor.
- Teen mothers can expect half the income of other teens when they reach adulthood.
- In Montana, the cost to the public for an unplanned pregnancy is $6,528.
- Medicaid and WIC expenses average a minimum of $7,194 during the baby's first year.
- Average first year Medicaid costs associated with a high-risk premature infant are $47,770.
- Long term benefits are estimated to be $26 for each dollar invested in pregnancy prevention.

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ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

"Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions" measure the number of youths under age 20 admitted to a public alcohol and drug treatment program.

Drug and alcohol abuse is a major problem affecting children and teenagers. The 1995 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey indicates that approximately 58% of Montana youth had used alcohol in the month prior to the survey.

Activities aimed at preventing alcohol and drug use need to begin early in childhood. Research shows children who feel positive about themselves and about school experiences are less likely to use alcohol or drugs. A strong commitment is needed from many groups – parents, teachers, health care providers, law enforcement officials, and other responsible adults – to invest in and care about children before problems with alcohol or drugs appear.

Number of Admissions of Montana Teens to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Facilities

1990	1994	% Change
214	940	339%

Note: *Youth can be admitted more than one time to a treatment facility. These numbers may reflect youth admitted more than once. Changes in the data collection process may be the cause of the dramatic increase.*

Additionally, it is important to note the data collection procedures for this indicator changed in 1992. As a result of increased reporting and collection, numbers are elevated for 1993 forward and caution should be exercised when comparing to earlier years. Furthermore, it is important to note the data described here does not include admissions to private alcohol and drug treatment facilities, or treatment facilities that are not recognized by the state. County comparisons regarding alcohol and drug treatment admissions should not be executed for not all of Montana's counties are represented.

Source: *Ken Taylor, MA. Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services*

JUVENILE CRIME

Prior publications of the KIDS COUNT Data Book have included juvenile crime information at the county level. This year, only state level information regarding juvenile crime will be offered. The reason for this change is two-fold. First, Montana counties suffer from a small number issue for many categories of social behavior, especially those that focus on deviant or illegal behaviors. This small numbers problem makes it difficult to draw conclusions and make comparisons with other Montana counties. Second, prior to 1993, the data collection methods for juvenile crime data were not operating at a 100%. That is, not all fifty-six counties were collecting and reporting data for juvenile crime. Any comparisons involving juvenile crime data before 1993 will be inaccurate because of this lack of reporting.

As a cumulative result of these issues, county comparisons and trend analyses cannot effectively be executed. Therefore, Montana KIDS COUNT has chosen not to express juvenile crime at the county level and will subsequently offer only data from 1993 forward.

In 1993, the Montana Youth Court System charged youth with 15,992 criminal and status offenses. By 1995, this number had risen to 17,605 total offenses, representing an increase of 10%. The following chart provides a general overview of offenses committed by juveniles during 1993 and 1995. Keep in mind, these figures only represent those juvenile crimes that are known to the police. In examining this chart, it is apparent the most common offense committed by juveniles in 1993 and 1995 was crimes against property, followed by status offenses and crimes against persons.

Comparison of Juvenile Offenses
Montana, 1993 and 1995

	% Reported 1983	% Reported 1995
Crimes against property	40.3	40.3
Status offense	22.0	20.6
Crimes against persons	12.7	13.2
Other	9.1	7.5
Crimes against public order	6.1	7.3
Drug offenses	4.9	5.4
Crimes against public administration	4.9	5.7

For more information concerning juveniles and Montana's justice system, see "Youth Court Referrals" in the What's New section.

Source: *Dennis Bowker, MA, Data Analyst, Missoula, Montana*

Education

School Enrollment

In a technological society, obtaining an education is a necessary component of a child's well being. Without education, a child faces significant obstacles to becoming a successful contributor to society. Increasing enrollment has brought numbers of school children who face serious obstacles to learning.

Schools can't overcome obstacles to learning without the support and assistance of parents, community, and other agencies. Several special school programs provide services to help parents, communities, and other agencies to address some of these obstacles.

"School enrollment" includes students in public schools, private schools, and children whom parents home school.

Enrollment in Montana public schools has increased steadily in the last five years, from 151,149 in 1989-1990, to 165,547 in 1995-1996. During that time, overall enrollment increased by 10%, high school by 18%, and elementary by 6%. Enrollment by Montana's largest minority population, American Indian, increased by 19%.

Private and home schools enrolled 11,657 students, or 7%, of Montana's K-12 students. Private school enrollment increased by 13% and home school enrollment has more than doubled over the past five years.

Cost Vs Benefit

Studies confirm at-risk children who attended high quality preschool programs have higher lifetime earnings, more schooling completed, fewer arrests, and a lower percentage are receiving social services. The cost to educate a child is one-sixth the cost to jail a youth ($5,000 vs. $30,000).

For 1995 - 1996 School Year

Enrollment of Montana Public Schools	
Males	52%
Females	48%
Indian	9.7%
Certified Staff: public schools	
Males	36%
Females	64%
Indian	2.2%
Graduates: Spring 1995	10,134
Indian	6.2%
GED Certificates 1995 School Year	
Ages 16 - 19	1,049
Indian	12.9%

Source: *Dori Nielson, EdD. Office of Public Instruction*

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Special School Programs

TITLE I - Remedial Education

"Title I-Remedial Education" specifies the percent of children enrolled in public primary and secondary schools who receive services from Federal Title I Remedial Services.

Title I — Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards is intended to improve teaching and learning for children in high poverty schools to enable them to meet challenging academic content and performance standards.

Title I funding targets additional resources to low-income schools with high numbers of poor school-age children. An additional component of Title I is Even Start, a program of early childhood education, parenting education, adult literacy, and basic skills instruction.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Students enrolled in public schools as of December 1st of each year, who have Individual Education Plans (IEP) and are receiving services from special education programs, are counted as "special education" students.

Two major trends continue in special education in Montana: 1) increased inclusion of disabled students in the regular classroom; and 2) an increase in the number of students with emotional and behavioral problems in our schools.

Children who need specialized services may receive them in a regular education setting, bringing services to the child rather than taking the child to services. Local communities and schools face serious challenges to serve these students. To prepare communities to be responsive to local pressures, the Office of Public Instruction provides special training opportunities to school districts to build school and community skills.

Source: *Dori Nielson, EdD. Montana Office of Public Instruction*

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

What's New

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Adoption - A Survey Of Post Adoptive Families

In Montana, families who have adopted children face some special issues. Needs of these families vary depending upon many factors. The Montana Adoptive Families Survey Project conducted a research study to learn adoptive family needs. The survey included four questionnaires, which asked about adoptive families' characteristics, their pre- and post- adoption experiences, child behavior, and service needs. Surveys were mailed to 1,200 adoptive families across Montana. Participants were paid $10 for each completed survey. Five hundred and seventy-five surveys were completed; 410 by mothers; 43 by fathers; and 116 by both the mother and father.

Results of this survey clearly showed service needs were most apparent when the child was currently experiencing difficulties. The biological make up of the child (which included prenatal and birth experiences and health status) and the birth family history (which included drug use, criminal behavior, mental illness, and physical illnesses) were most notably associated with needs for services. Information adoptive parents did not know was also associated with service needs.

Some family environment characteristics, such as high levels of cohesion, high levels of organization and low levels of conflict, were associated with reduced need for services. The study identified many unmet service needs. Mental health, medical and educational services are most needed. Additionally, professionals in these fields need to become more informed about adoption experiences.

Adoption is an experience that does not stop at legalization. *It is an ongoing process.*

Before Placement

Did you foster your child?	Yes 33%
Did someone else foster your child	Yes 66%

How many different foster care homes?

217 were in 1 foster home
45 were in 2 foster homes
21 were in 3 foster homes
13 were in 4 foster homes
18 were in 5 or more foster homes

Participant Characteristics

Average number in family	5
Average number of adopted children	2
Average age of adoption	3
Average age of child now	10
Average years of parent education	14
Average age of mother	43
Average age of father	44
Average income	$49,578

Child's Gender

Female	258
Male	308
Not Reported	9

***Source**: Kaye Norris, PhD, University of Montana. The Montana Adoptive Families Survey Project. 1995. In collaboration with the Montana Adoptive Resource Center, the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Child and Family Services Division, Catholic Social Services, and the University of Montana Psychology Department. Project funded by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.*

Childhood Injury Related Deaths

The epidemiology of rural childhood injury-related deaths has changed. Deaths related to motor vehicle collisions and firearms have increased. Violent deaths related to injuries caused by firearms are approaching a magnitude equaling the total number of all other causes. These findings have implications for public health education and injury control strategies in Montana.

A substantial portion of childhood injury involves mechanical trauma. Recent data shows an evolving pattern, different from previous reports, in which firearms play a greater role. There is increasing concern about a perceived national epidemic of violence in communities, particularly involving children and youth. It was thought that this was a predominantly urban phenomenon although data shows Montana's injury death rate of 22/100,000 in comparison to the national rate of 19/100,000.

There have been few analyses of childhood injury conducted to assess the cause of fatal injuries, compare them with previous data, or determine whether they occur in urban or rural locations. Challenges associated with data collection in rural environments may limit opportunities for such comparisons. Changing patterns in the epidemiology of injuries have implications for health care policy makers responsible for planning injury control strategies in both urban and rural areas.

The information presented shows the current epidemiology of childhood injury in Montana. The data depicts a changing trend involving an increased incidence of death because of violence, particularly suicide and unintentional firearm injuries. **Montana's statistics parallel the urban environment.** Priorities for prevention resource allocation should follow from these findings.

Table: *Comparison of Death Rates (100,000 yr) by Mechanism of Injury, 1980-85 and 1989-92 For Montana Children Ages 0-14*

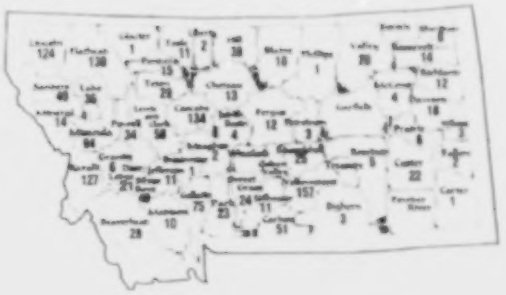
Source: *Niels Sandstal, Critical Illness and Trauma Foundation, Inc., Bozeman, MT*

Mechanism of Injury	'80-85	'89-92
All Injury	21.6	21.5
Motor Vehicle Occupant	16	5.2
Suicide	0.8	3.2
Drowning	3.6	2.7
Firearm (Unintentional)	0.6	2.3
House Fire	2.4	2.1
Homicide	1.8	1.8
Suffocation	0.8	1.1
Bicycle	0.8	0.7
Airplane Crash	0.1	0.7
Equestrian	0	0.7
Pedestrian (Traffic)	2.8	0.7
Fall	0.5	0.5
Aspiration	0.9	0.4
Pedestrian (Nontraffic)	0.5	0.4
Electric Current	0.2	0.4
Poison (Gas/Vapor)	0.1	0.4
Motorcycle	0.3	0
Farm Machinery	0.2	0

Montana Caring Program For Children

Working families whose children lack health insurance protection now have a program they can turn to for help—the Montana Caring Program for Children. The Caring Program began in 1993 to give uninsured children financial access to primary and preventive health care services regardless of their families' ability to pay. In just three years of operation, the Caring Program has served more than 1,600 children statewide. Qualified children live in families who earn too much to qualify for state assisted programs yet the families cannot afford private health insurance. Recent government estimates show approximately 23,000 uninsured children in Montana.

The cornerstone of the Caring Program for Children is preventive care. Children who do not receive comprehensive pediatric services have been shown to incur 25% higher total costs for care compared with children who have regular sources of health care available to them. The Caring Program provides preventive services such as physician office visits, well-child examinations, immunizations, basic dental care, and out-



In the past three years the Caring Program has served more than 1,600 children

patient and emergency services. Qualified children are able to visit any of the hundreds of Caring Program participating health care providers across Montana who charge reduced fees for enrolled children. Providers agree to accept the Caring Program's reimbursement as payment-in-full so these families have no out-of-pocket expenses for covered services.

To be eligible for the Caring Program a child must be:

- unmarried
- between the ages of zero through 18 years
- not currently covered under any type of public or private health insurance plan
- enrolled in school if of school age
- living in a family whose income is at or below 150% of the federal poverty level.

Children are sponsored in the program for $276 a year by private donations received from a variety of sources including businesses, private foundations and civic organizations. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana donates all administrative support to the Caring Program so every private dollar donated goes directly to providing health services to enrolled children. For more information on the Caring Program for Children please call 1-800-447-7828, Extension 3612.

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Source: *Trish Bloom, Caring Program for Children Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana*

What's New

DARE Program

Drug Abuse Resistance Education

During the last fifteen years there has been an increasing commitment, both political and social, to join the "war on drugs." Commensurate with this ideology is the development and implementation of many prevention programs targeted for youths. In particular, school-based drug prevention programs have become an increasingly popular method for educating students about the dangers of alcohol and drug use. School-based alcohol and drug education programs are particularly appealing because they involve a large number of students at a relatively modest cost. While many programs have emerged, none is more wide spread than Project DARE: Drug Abuse Resistance Education.

Created in 1983 by the Los Angeles Police Department, in collaboration with the Los Angeles Unified School District, DARE uses specially trained, uniformed police officers to teach a drug prevention curriculum to students in kindergarten through senior high school. There are presently seven components to the DARE program: K-4 visitation; fifth grade core curriculum; junior high booster program; high school supplement; special education; parent; after school DARE +PLUS.

Law enforcement officers undergo a two week, 80 hour training seminar to become certified facilitators of the DARE core curriculum before being assigned to a fifth grade classroom. To teach other components, additional training is required. The primary goal of DARE is to provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to resist social pressures to use drugs. Although drug use prevention is the goal of the program, the curriculum is much more broadly conceived, covering knowledge and skills related to peer pressure, problem solving, media influences, self-esteem, and the like.

After only twelve years of operation, Project DARE has been implemented in all fifty states, approximately 65 percent of the nation's school districts, and has even been implemented in thirty-four countries across the globe. The Bureau of Justice Assistance estimates that 8,000,000 fifth grade students received the core curriculum in 1995 – a figure that doubled from 1990.

The effectiveness of DARE Programs has been investigated for nearly twelve years. Over thirty published and non-published evaluations are recently available for examination. Research design and methodologies vary extensively from study to study, evaluation measures such as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. This suggests the DARE core curriculum, in its current capacity, is not doing what many supporters believe it does: keep kids off drugs. At present, there are no longitudinal studies that include the middle or high school components in their evaluations. Therefore long-term assessment of multiple exposures to the DARE program must be completed before any definitive claims are made about DARE's effectiveness. Recent research by Donnermeyer (1995) in OHIO has found positive results for students who were enrolled in DARE's fifth grade, middle, and high school curriculum. According to Donnermeyer's results, the more times students were exposed to the DARE curriculum, the less likely they were to use alcohol and drugs, than were non-DARE students.

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MONTANA'S DARE PROGRAMS

The K-4 elementary school visitation program and the fifth grade core curriculum are currently operating in fifty-five of Montana's fifty-six counties, serving 133 communities (facing page). Although not as prevalent, Montana currently has approximately 24 schools that are participating in the junior high curriculum and 9 with the high school curriculum. All of Montana's DARE programs offer a course introduction for parents. The more formalized six week parent component is still in its infancy and has not been implemented in Montana. However, 19 Montana officers were recently trained to teach this curriculum and are in the process of implementation. Texas, Florida, and California are the only three states that have implemented the newly developed after school program, DARE+PLUS.

Montana currently has a total of 145 trained DARE officers of which 132 are male and 13 are female. Table 1 provides an approximation of the number of students served by Montana's DARE officers during January-December, 1995.

If you would like more information about a particular component of the DARE Program, contact your local law enforcement agency or call the Attorney General's Prevention Coordinator.

(Montana DARE State Coordinator Audrey Paulsen: (406) 444-2026)

DARE Component	# of Kids Served
K - 4th Grade Visitation	12,400
Core Curriculum for 5th & 6th Graders	11,400
Junior High School	2,500
High School	350
Other Contacts	13,500*

**It is important to note that the "Other Contact" section in the table can, and does, include the same students belonging to previous categories. Therefore, it is not accurate to sum these values together to arrive at a total number of students served by Montana DARE programs.*

Source: *Dennis Bowker, MA, Data Analyst, Missoula, Montana*

Early Childhood Care & Education

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION:
An Investment That Works

"How individuals function from the preschool years all the way through adolescence and even adulthood hinges, to a significant extent, on their experiences before the age of three."
Carnegie Corporation of New York, Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of our Youngest Children

Our children are the foundation of the future. What happens to children in their early years will echo all their lives. If they receive a solid foundation, children will develop into stable, contributing members of our society. If their care is lacking, we will see effects in all parts of society—in families, school, the economy, public health, welfare, and the criminal justice system.

The terms "early childhood care and education" denote a variety of services for children from birth through age eight, including programs for school age children before and after school. For younger children, services include child care in family homes and centers, preschool programs, Head Start, nursery school, and pre-kindergarten programs. Well-documented research shows these settings (if high quality) can prepare the future worker to succeed in school; gain skills necessary to compete in a global economy; enable parents to work productively outside the home; allow welfare recipients to work or train to become self-sufficient; prevent social problems such as juvenile violence, teen pregnancy, welfare dependency, and school failure; and strengthen families.

The best-known outcome study of short and long-term benefits of early childhood education is the High/Scope Perry Preschool Project. Their most recent assessment concludes adults who were born in poverty and attended high quality preschool programs at age three and four had fewer criminal arrests, higher financial earnings, and greater commitment to marriage than those who did not attend a quality preschool. They also estimated that for every dollar invested in early childhood care $7.16 is saved.

In Montana today, more than half our children spend a great deal of time during their formative years outside the family in child care and early education settings. With the initiation of welfare reform in Montana, the need for quality child care will expand beyond current availability. State officials must recognize the quality of the early childhood experiences of children of welfare families is as important as experiences of parents. Welfare reform is a program affecting two generations.

montana kids count

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Child Care Facilities In Montana

	Centers 13+ Children	Group Home 7-10 Children	Family Home 6 or less Children
# of Registered Child Care Programs	217	606	1,225
# of Spaces Registered to Serve at One Time	8,728	5,736	6,644
Total Number of Licensed/Registered Child Care Spaces			21,108
Licensed/Registered Facilities			2048

Source: *Billie Warford, Early Childhood Program, Montana State University, 1995*

Families Achieving Independence In Montana (FAIM)

HISTORY

Welfare reform was one of the main topics of discussion at the 1993 session of the Montana Legislature. Legislators saw the need for change in the way Montana approached its public assistance programs.

House Bill 2 charged the Department of Public Health and Human Services (formerly the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services) with forming a Governor's Welfare Reform Advisory Council. The Council, which was composed of Montanans from all walks of life, began deliberations in July of 1993.

The Council's intensive efforts resulted in the nation's most comprehensive welfare reform package and a request to the pertinent federal agencies for the waiver of 72 regulatory requirements. That waiver request was submitted in April of 1994 and was approved almost in its entirety.

The 1995 Montana legislature passed Senate Bill 209 which embodies the state's welfare reform plan. In a general sense, the goal of Montana's welfare reform project is to make employment more attractive than welfare. The intent is not to be punitive, but to efficiently ensure the availability of essential, temporary supports to help transition participants from public assistance into the mainstream of society.

PHILOSOPHY

The FAIM project promotes the values of work, responsibility, and family. The opportunity for self-sufficiency will be achieved through the vigorous pursuit of child support -- enforcement and collection, immediate employment, and other alternatives to public assistance.

The state of Montana is committed to the philosophy that public assistance is intended to provide temporary support to eligible individuals for the purpose of assisting them to reach economic self-sufficiency.

First and foremost, applicants will know from their first contact with public assistance offices that the purpose of services is to provide them a pathway to economic self-sufficiency. Economic self-sufficiency may not always be achieved at once, but more often is a gradual process that begins with part-time employment and full-time employment at lower wages before obtaining the full-time higher paying job that leads to independence.

COMPONENTS

FAIM involves major changes to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC), but also includes modifications to the Food Stamp and Medicaid Programs. FAIM replaces the current AFDC program with three new programs.

The *Job Supplement Program* is intended to divert individuals who are AFDC eligible and at risk of becoming dependent on public assistance by providing options to a cash grant. These options include:

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- Child Support Enforcement Division Assistance
- Medicaid coverage
- Child care assistance, or
- A one-time employment-related payment

The *Pathways Program* is a time-limited assistance program designed to provide families with monthly cash grants and opportunities leading to self-sufficiency. A single parent household's eligibility is limited to twenty-four (24) months; a two parent household's eligibility is limited to eighteen (18) months. Participants must also complete a Family Investment Agreement. This is a document listing activities, time frames, and mutual obligations of the State and the participant regarding the course of action to empower his/her family to become self-sufficient.

The *Community Services Program* is a cash assistance program designed for individuals who have used all of their Pathways benefits, but have not yet achieved self-sufficiency. This program requires able-bodied, employable adults to perform community service activities in return for their needs being included in the grant.

PRESUMPTIVE ELIGIBILITY

Under FAIM presumptive eligibility is unchanged, except that household resources must be evaluated. If countable resources exceed $3,000, there is no presumptive eligibility.

If presumptive eligibility criteria are met, a pregnant woman is presumed to be eligible for Medicaid for a maximum of two months or until the county worker/FAIM Coordinator has determined her eligibility — whichever is shorter.

CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY

If a pregnant woman's family earns income more than the allowed amount anytime throughout the pregnancy, she will remain eligible for Medicaid until one month after the last day of the month in which her baby was born.

However, if a woman's resources exceed a limit of $3,000, she will be ineligible for Medicaid until those resources are under the $3,000 limit. Items excluded from the resource limit include a house and one car. Contact a local county FAIM coordinator to determine if other items are excluded from this limit as resource exclusions change depending upon Federal Regulations.

BASIC MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY

There have been modifications made to the Medicaid coverage for able bodied adults who are participating in the FAIM program. When an adult is participating in the FAIM program, he or she will only receive BASIC Medicaid coverage. Services such as dental, eyeglasses/optometric services, durable medical equipment, personal care attendants, and hearing aid/audiology services are not included in the BASIC Medicaid coverage. Participation in the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) (in geographic areas where an HMO is located) is mandatory. If an HMO is not available, FAIM participants must enroll in the PASSPORT TO HEALTH Program. Pregnant women and children who are participating in the FAIM Program will continue to receive full Medicaid benefits. If you have any questions concerning coverage of Medicaid services for FAIM recipients, please contact your local County Human Services Office or your FAIM Coordinator for more details.

Source: *Jackie Lindt, Medicaid Services Bureau & Cheryl Jones, Public Assistance Bureau, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services.*

Note: *The University of Montana is conducting the evaluation of the FAIM program. Information will be available for the 1997 MONTANA KIDS COUNT Data Book.*

Head Start In Montana

The nationally acclaimed Head Start program began in 1965 as one of President Johnson's "War On Poverty" programs. What began as a summer enrichment program for "poor" children has evolved into a comprehensive, family-based social services program. The original idea of Head Start is still valid today – children of poverty come to kindergarten unprepared to compete with children who have had more resources available to them. Those gaps can widen leading to school failure and continued cycles of poverty. To break the cycle of dependence and unrealized potential, children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds need an opportunity to participate in a developmentally appropriate program designed to meet their physical, emotional, and intellectual needs. Children who begin a cycle of success in school are much more likely to remain successful and become self-sufficient adults who make positive contributions to their communities.

Head Start provides comprehensive, family-based services in the areas of social services, health and nutrition, special programs for children with disabilities, parent involvement, preschool education, transportation, and mental health services for children and parents. Through these services, family needs are identified and resources are provided to empower families to be more capable and self-sufficient and to strengthen relationships among family members.

Children who have attended Head Start have fewer grade retention's, less need for special education services, higher completion rates of high school, and are better able than those who have not attended to problem solve effectively and express their needs in nonviolent ways. Parents are active partners in Head Start. They enhance their parenting skills through program activities that in turn enhance the development of their children.

Twenty Head Start programs operate in Montana including seven tribal programs. Head Start positively affects approximately 3,800 families each year. During the 1995-1996 program year, of the families, 53% are single parent families, and 44 % are two parent families. Of the parents, 50 % are receiving AFDC, 39 % are employed, and 14 % are enrolled in post high school education programs. 20% of the parents have less than a high school education. Programs network and collaborate with other social service, health, and education agencies to provide comprehensive, family-based services.

Source: *Scot Anderson and Judy Brynjelson, Montana Head Start Association*

montana kids count

Highway Traffic & Safety

Injury and death of our children remains one of our major concerns. The following data, provided by the Montana Department of Transportation, provides ample reason for that concern. We must improve our efforts to get children into child safety seats, seat belts, and shoulder straps. If we teach our children to use restraints this behavior will persist. Also, we must encourage our teenagers to use restraints and use every means available to get peer compliance.

In Montana, there were 18 children under 15 years of age killed by traffic accidents in 1995. More than 1,000 children (1,016) under 15 years of age were injured due to traffic accidents. Alcohol was a factor in two deaths and caused 89 children to be injured. In the 15-19 year old age group, there were 27 deaths due to traffic accidents and 2,365 injuries due to traffic accidents of youth. Alcohol was a factor in 27 of these deaths and in 353 of the youth injured.

It is estimated that 85-90% of children less than five years of age ride in child restraints or seat belts within Montana. Occupant restraint use for those aged five to 14 is estimated to be between 70-80%. Unfortunately, the restraint usage for 15 to 18 year olds is significantly less (below 50%) and is much lower than any other age group within the state.

There were a total of 14 drivers under age 18 who were involved in fatal crashes in Montana in 1995. In addition, there were 4,087 drivers under age 18 that were involved in reported automobile crashes in the state.

Fatalities, however, are only a small part of the total injury picture. For each injury-related death there are 19 hospitalizations and over 300 injuries that require medical attention.

Source: *Jack Williams, Montana Department of Transportation*
Federal Register / vol. 61, No. 66 / Thursday, April 4, 1996

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Involvement In Extracurricular Activities

Involvement in extracurricular activities is more than just child's play. Such involvement is an important key to fostering the strength of youth. Involvement in extracurricular activities helps young people discover and share talents, develop character and competence, and often provides the added benefit of close relationships with caring adults outside the home.

Currently, more than 400 national youth organizations offer opportunities for involvement. It appears that many youth are taking advantage of these opportunities. For example, one national study showed 88% of eighth graders participate in one or more extracurricular activities at school, 60% reported involvement in one or two non-school programs and 20% said they participated in four or more community-based programs.

Specific benefits may result through participation in extracurricular activities. Some examples are listed below:

Increased Leadership Abilities

Youth who are involved in organizations such as 4-H, Girl Scouts, and Boy Scouts show more leadership abilities and are more likely to assume leadership roles, compared to nonparticipants.

Montana youth participation in 1995

4-H	30,383
Girl Scouts	4,689
Boy Scouts	10,495

Independent Thought and Action

A study showed 4-H participants were more willing to work on a difficult task to completion without adult supervision, and more likely to voice their opinions whether others agreed with them or not.

Enhanced Life Skills

A survey of 16,000 adults concluded that membership in 4-H made a difference compared to nonmembers, in life skills.

Increased Self-Esteem and Community-Mindedness

Involvement in 4-H had a positive influence on self-esteem and community service.

Higher Ethical and Moral Standards

A study of boys currently involved in Scouting found that they were more likely to put the needs of others before themselves, more likely to make the most honest (not easiest) decisions, and more likely to value education and the environment than non-Scouts.

Increased Personal Achievement

Adult males who were involved in Scouting as a youth were more likely to have graduated from high school and have annual incomes of more than $50,000.

Sources: *Stephen F. Duncan, Ph.D., Montana State University, Extension Service*
National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS) of 1988
State 4-H Office, Montana State University
Louis Harris Survey, The Values of Men and Boys in America, 1995
Big Sky Girl Scout Council
Montana Council, Boy Scouts of America

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

School-Based Dental Screening

School-based dental screening, for appraisal purposes rather than diagnostic, has occurred in schools in Montana for many years. A nurse, dentist or dental hygienist usually conducts the dental screening. Factors that influence whether school districts regularly conduct dental screening as an appraisal activity include the availability and scheduling of individuals to conduct dental screening, the availability of materials for use in screening, and resources needed for follow-up.

For more than ten years the State Public Health Agency, now the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, has developed materials for use by schools in conducting dental screenings. Available materials include dental screening classification guidelines, information regarding the classification system and forms for use in parent notification, referral and follow-up. Schools are asked to share classification data with the Department for entry into a data program.

Data received for the past two school years have been entered and are represented here. This data, even with a limited sample size, raises questions regarding access and use of dental treatment services for all Montana children.

Dental Screening

	'93-94	'94-95
Forms Received	3,936	5,306
Dental Programs By Class		
Class I (Severe problems needing immediate care)	114	213
Class II (Needs a dentist now)	473	1,169
Class III (Needs regular care)	3,343	3,901

Source: *Mary Lou Abbott, Dental Health Program Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services*

Severely Emotionally Disturbed (SED) Children

The 53rd Legislature asked agencies and communities to set up a statewide community based mental health service program by July 1, 1993. In part, this program was to soften the impact on youth and families resulting from the discontinuation of Medicaid coverage for free-standing child psychiatric hospitals.

A collaborative effort to serve children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbance was implemented July 1, 1993, titled "Managing Resources Montana" (MRM). This is a form of managed care and is a state wide program managed in five regions of the state. Flexibility allows each region to design its own continuum of services to fit strengths, service gaps, and financial and human resources.

Six state agencies collaborated with representatives of parents, advocates, private providers, community mental health centers, local communities, and others to design, fund, and carry out MRM.

MRM is not an entitlement program. It provides services to eligible youth under age 18 within the funding provided by the legislature. Regional MRM programs provide access to the program. Parents are partners in the planning, delivery and payment of the services MRM provides. Parents are required to pay a part of the total cost of services provided by MRM. The parents' portion is established using a sliding fee scale and based upon the parents' income.

Client Age

	FY '94		FY '95	
Age	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Preschool	67	4.6	151	7.6
Grades 1-6	584	39.9	809	40.5
Grades 7-8	389	26.6	542	27.1
Grades 9-12	423	28.9	497	27.1
Total	1463	100	1999	100

Client Family Income

83% of the families receiving services had incomes less than $20,000.

Client Gender

	FY '94		FY '95	
Gender	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Female	532	36.4	705	35.3
Male	931	63.6	1294	64.7

Presenting Problems

	FY '94		FY '95	
Problem	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Suicidal Behavior	166	11.3	252	12.6
Behavior Harmful To Others	157	10.7	268	13.4
Child Removed From Home Due To Mental Factors	81	5.5	108	5.4
Long Term Mental Service Needed	1059	72.4	1371	68.6
Total Receiving Services	1463	100	1999	100

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Source Pete Sandock
Managing Resources Montana, 1996. Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services.

Continuum Of SED Services

For a full continuum of services that are community based, a meaningful approach to this community health issue would be:

- A family centered, child-focused approach.
- Adequate health insurance for mental health on par with other health coverage.
- Acceptance by the community and policy makers that children with SED most often will not be cured and therefore must have a long term commitment for care.
- Flexibility in serving SED children.
- Recognition of mental illness as an illness.
- Move to earlier and earlier intervention.
- Cherish and love SED children and help them to reach their full potential.
- Continue the collaboration begun with Managing Resources Montana
- Establishment of a supportive community for parents with SED children that encourages parents to seek support in managing their child's illness.

What's New

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) AND MONTANA'S YOUTH

Since the early eighties, adolescents and young adults in the United States have been at higher risk for acquiring sexually transmitted diseases (STD). Adolescents are more likely to have multiple (concurrent or sequential) sexual partners; more likely to engage in unprotected intercourse; and are more likely to select partners at higher risk. In addition, for some STD's, such as chlamydia, sexually active adolescent women may have a physiologically increased susceptibility to infection due to increased cervical ectopy (erosion) and reduced immunity to disease.

During the past twenty years, sexual experience among adolescent women has increased, resulting in a growing pool of young women at risk (CDC. Premarital sexual experience among adolescent women - United States, 1970-1988. MMWR 1991). Nationwide, 53% of students in grades 9-12 reported they have had sexual intercourse. In Montana, 47% of students in grades 9-12 reported they have had sexual intercourse.

In 1995, approximately 80% of the reported chlamydia cases were in adolescents and young adults 15-24 years of age.

For Montana youth, aged 10-19, there were 612 cases of chlamydia; 15 cases of gonorrhea; and 1 case of syphilis in 1994. There were 698 cases of chlamydia, 25 cases of gonorrhea, and no cases of syphilis in 1993 in this age group.

1995 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey:

Nearly 91% of Montana youth have had HIV/AIDS education. In addition, 15% of Montana youth reported having had sexual intercourse with *four or more* people during their life. Of those reporting sexual activity in 1995, over one-half (54%) reported wearing a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Sources: *Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services.*
Montana Office of Public Instruction. 1995 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

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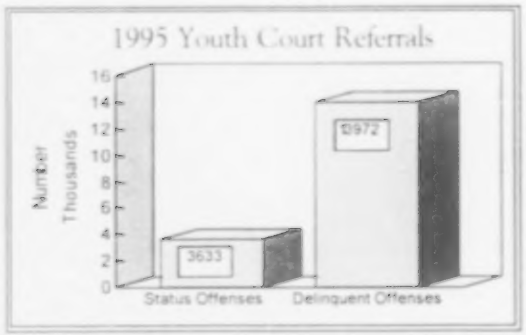
Youth Court Referrals

Youth can be "referred" to youth court for either a status offense or a delinquent offense. Status offenses are those offenses that are only illegal because the youth is underage. These include behaviors such as liquor violations, truancy, ungovernable behavior, and runaway. Delinquent offenses, however, are offenses that adults can be prosecuted for in court (e.g., theft and assault). In Montana, the majority of referrals to a youth court are of a delinquent nature. In 1995, 20% of all referrals were considered status offenses while 80% were due to delinquent offenses (see chart).



It is important to note the number of offenses does not equal the number of youth referred to youth court. For example, in 1995, juveniles were referred to youth court for 17,605 offenses. However, only 9,600 juveniles were referred to youth courts. Therefore, youths are often referred to youth court for more than one offense.

Youth can be referred to a youth court from parents, school officials, other courts, and a variety of law enforcement personnel (e.g., Fish and Wildlife, Highway Patrol). Local law enforcement make up the majority of youth referrals. In 1994, local police departments throughout Montana accounted for over 90% of the delinquent referrals. Additionally, law enforcement accounted for approximately 85% percent of all status offense referrals.

Although youth can be referred to a youth court more than one time in a given year, approximately 70% of Montana's youth only have a single encounter with the Juvenile Justice System. In 1995, 67% of the youth referred to youth court were only referred once, while 19 % had two referrals, and 14% had more than two referrals. This pattern has remained relatively stable since 1993. The total number of referrals, however, has steadily increased since 1993. During the 1993-1995 period, there was a 30% increase in referrals to Montana youth courts.

The majority of youth referred to a youth court (70%) are "first time offenders". This does not mean that they have never committed a crime before, it simply means it is their first appearance in a youth court. Almost half of all referrals to youth courts are dealt with informally – not sent to a formal court hearing. Over 17% of these cases resulted in a warning, 20% in probation, and 5% resulted in restitution. It is not uncommon for youths to experience both probation and restitution.

Source: *Dennis Bowker, MA, Data Analyst. Missoula, Montana*

Methods, Definitions and Sources

The 1996 Montana KIDS COUNT Data Book provides data for fourteen county and state indicators. To best interpret these numbers, we recommend that you read this section carefully. Each indicator is defined and includes an explanation about how numbers were constructed. In addition, any comments or notes you should be aware of (e.g., nature of data, small number issue, etc.) are included with the source of data.

Before describing each indicator, we would like to offer you a brief discussion concerning the nature of the data collected and how it is expressed, to help you make the most of the KIDS COUNT Data Book.

METHODOLOGY

Our data is presented in three ways: counts, percents, and rates. The following is a brief discussion concerning each method.

COUNTS

The most direct measurement of any phenomenon is its *count*, or the number of times a particular event occurs over a given period of time. Counts are important in assessing the nature of a particular phenomenon. Counts must be interpreted with caution however, as they do not allow for appropriate comparisons across different population bases. For example, during 1988-1995, Missoula county had eighty-two infants born with very low birth weight and Garfield county only had three. Upon first glance it appears Missoula county has substantially more infants born of very low birth weight. However, when you consider the fact Missoula county has significantly more *births* each year, the chance of very low birth weight increases with increased number of births. In fact, if you were to compare the same two counties using a percent, Missoula county only has .9 percent of its infants with very low birth weight while Garfield county has 1.2 percent. Therefore, when comparing counties that use a count instead of a percent or rate keep this in mind and be careful with your interpretation.

PERCENTS

A percent is a method of measuring the probability of an event. A percent is calculated by taking the number of cases in any category and dividing it by the number of cases in **all** categories then multiplying it by 100. For example, in 1995 there was a total of 17,605 juvenile offenses committed by Montana youths, of which 3,633 were classified as status offenses. If we wanted to know the percent of juvenile crime due to status offenses we would take the number of status offenses (3,633), divide it by the total number of juvenile crimes (17,605), and then multiply it by 100. Our end result would be 20.64 percent, meaning 20.64 of *all* juvenile offenses committed by Montana youth in 1995 were classified as status offenses.

RATES

A rate is similar to a percent in that it takes into account the total number of cases in all possible categories. Rates are defined as the number of actual occurrences of some phenomenon divided by the total number of possible occurrences, - per some unit of time. Where percents multiply by 100, rates can use 10, 100, 1,000, or even 100,000 as its multiplier. For example, if we wanted to know Montana's infant mortality rate for 1994 we would need to know how many infants died and the total number of live births to Montana residents in 1994. (There were 82 infant deaths and 11,062 live births to Montana residents in 1994). Therefore, to calculate the infant mortality rate, we would take the 82 deaths and divide it by the 11,062 births and then multiply it by 1,000. We could use a number other than 1,000, however, it is typical to use 1,000 as a multiplier when calculating infant mortality rates. The final figure is 7.4, meaning that for every 1,000 live births to Montana residents, 7.4 infants die.

Percents and rates are useful for comparing counties that have unequal population bases. You can compare county to county, county to state, or even state to national figures when using percents or rates as the measure. Percent and rates also allow you to examine changes over time. One note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison: rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 300 become quite unstable. To illustrate this, assume that a county has exactly 300 births and exactly three infant deaths. This would yield an infant mortality rate of 10 per thousand live births. Had there been one more infant death, the rate would have increased to 12 deaths per thousand live births. If there were one less death, it would have decreased to 8 deaths per thousand live births. Therefore, whenever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 300, we use an "asterisk" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

STATE AND COUNTY INDICATORS

% LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

The percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) at birth.*

How was it constructed? The number of live births who were of low birth weight was divided by the total number of births and multiplied by 100.

Comments: Due to a small number of births in some counties, the percent of low birth weight babies may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Records and Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The mortality rate for infants (under one year of age) who died in a given year.*

How was it constructed? The total number of infants who died in a given year is divided by the total number of live resident births in that year and multiplied by 1,000. The resulting figure is therefore shown as a rate per thousand live births.

Comments: Due to a small number of births in some counties, infant mortality rates may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Records and Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

% ENTERING PRENATAL CARE DURING FIRST TRIMESTER

The percent of mothers who entered prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy.*

How was it constructed? All mothers who began prenatal care during the first, second, or third months of pregnancy were collapsed into one group (first trimester). This number was then divided by the total number of births and multiplied by 100 to obtain a percent.

Comments: Due to a small number of births in some counties, the percent of mothers entering prenatal care early may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Records and Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRENATAL VISITS

The average number of prenatal visits mothers had during their pregnancy.*

How was it constructed? The total number of prenatal visits was divided by the total number of live resident births to obtain an average.

Comments: Due to a small number of births in some counties, the average number of prenatal visits may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Vital Records and Health Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE COST OF MEDICAID PREGNANCY SERVICES

The average cost of all pregnancy related services for all Medicaid eligible women from 0 to 60 years of age. Pregnancy related services can include anything from pregnancy tests to actual deliveries - and other service related to the determination or care required by the mother during the possible or actual pregnancy. Information presented is from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994.*

How was it constructed? The state average was constructed by taking the total cost of all pregnancy services divided by the total number of Medicaid eligible women who obtained pregnancy services. The count average was constructed by taking the total cost of all pregnancy services provided in a county of recipient residence divided by the number of Medicaid eligible women in the country of residence who obtained pregnancy services.

Comments: Each woman is only counted once per county regardless how many times pregnancy services were obtained. Possible duplication in the count of women could occur if a woman moved from one county to another and received pregnancy services in both counties.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

% TITLE I - REMEDIAL EDUCATION

The percent of children enrolled in public primary and secondary schools as of October 1 of a given year who are receiving services from Title I Remedial Educational Services.

How is it constructed? The number of students receiving Title I services is divided by the total number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools and then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percent.

Comments: Title I was previously known as Chapter I Remedial Education. Due to a small number of students enrolled in schools in some counties, the percent of students receiving Title I may appear exaggerated. Counties with a student population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

% SPECIAL EDUCATION

The percent of children enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools who have written Individual Educational Plans and are receiving services from a special education program as of December 1 of a given year.

How was it constructed? The number of students receiving special education was divided by the number of students enrolled in public school and multiplied by 100 to obtain a percent.

Comments: Due to a small number of students enrolled in schools in some counties, the percent of students receiving Special Education may appear exaggerated. Counties with a student population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO

The number of public school students for every one public school teacher.

How was it constructed? The total number of public school students divided by the number of full-time equivalent public school teachers.

Comments: Data for the 1989-90 school year was not available. This ratio includes all public school teachers affiliated with Special Education and Title I.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

% MEDICAID BIRTHS

The percent of all births to women who are on Medicaid.*

How was it constructed? The number of Medicaid births was divided by the total of Montana live births and multiplied by 100 to obtain percent.

Comments: Due to a small number of births in some counties, the percent of Medicaid births may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0—21) ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE MEDICAID

The number of children under age 21 whose families have applied for and received a Medicaid number. These numbers reflect the time period of July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1995.*

Comments: This total represents only the number of children (under 21) whose families have applied and received a Medicaid number - this does not mean they have accessed Medicaid services. There is duplication in both the county and state totals. Duplication occurs if a child is eligible for Medicaid under AFDC and then changes from this type of eligibility to a different type of Medicaid eligibility. The child is counted once under each eligibility type. The total unduplicated count of children eligible for Medicaid from October 1, 1994 to September 30,1995 was 60,930.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

% OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN (0-21) ACCESSING MEDICAID SERVICES

The percent of children (under age 21) who are eligible to receive Medicaid services and have accessed at least one service that is covered by Medicaid. Services were obtained from July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995.*

How was it constructed? The total number of children eligible for Medicaid is divided by the number of children accessing Medicaid services and multiplied by 100 to obtain a percent.

Comments: 553 cases could not be classified at the county level because they are subsidized adoptions. Therefore, when totaling county figures, the state total will be short 553 cases unless this value is added.

A child could be counted twice in the following instances:

1. If a child was issued a temporary Medicaid number and later that same year was issued a permanent number, both numbers would be counted.
2. If a child moved from one county to another, and obtained services in both counties, the child could be counted twice.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

% OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FREE AND REDUCED MEALS

The percent of students enrolled in public primary and secondary schools as of October 1 of a given year, who are eligible to receive free or reduced meals.

How is it constructed? The number of students in public schools who are eligible to receive free or reduced meals is divided by the total number of students enrolled in public school and multiplied by 100.

Comments: Due to a small number of students in some counties, the percent of students eligible for free and reduced meals may appear exaggerated. Counties with a student population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF YOUTHS UNDER 20 ADMITTED TO AN ALCOHOL & DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM

The number of youths less than age 20 who were admitted to a public alcohol and drug treatment program.*

Comments: *126 cases could not be classified at the county level in 1994. Therefore, when totaling county figures, the state total will be short 126 cases unless this value is added. Additionally, it is important to note the data collection procedures for this indicator changed in 1992. As a result of increased reporting and collection, numbers are elevated for 1993 forward and caution should be exercised when comparing to earlier years. Furthermore, it is important to note the data described here does not include admissions to private alcohol and drug treatment facilities, or treatment facilities that are not recognized by the state. County comparisons regarding alcohol and drug treatment admissions should not be executed for not all of Montana's counties are represented.*

Data Source: Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

% OF BIRTHS TO SINGLE TEENS UNDER 20

The percentage of all infants who are born to mothers under the age of 20 and are not married at the time of birth.*

How was it constructed? The number of teens who were unmarried at the time of birth was divided by the total number of births and multiplied by 100.

Comments: Reminder: these are births to teens who are not married at the time of birth - not teenage births. Due to a small number of births in some counties, the percent of births to single teens may appear exaggerated. Counties with a birth population less than 300 are indicated by an asterisk to caution the reader of this small number issue.

Data Source: Vital Records and Health Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

* *This data has been provided by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT and does not represent an official report of the State of Montana, nor does it necessarily reflect the views of DPHHS. The data analysis was furnished by The Center for Population Research, The University of Montana in Missoula.*

BACKGROUND FACTS FOR STATE AND COUNTY

TOTAL POPULATION

The total number of Montana residents.

Comments: 1991-1995 are not actual population counts, rather they are Census Bureau estimates.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION

The total number of youths 0-17 years old.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS

The total number of births to mothers who are Montana state residents.*

Data Source: Vital Records and Health Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

NUMBER SEVERELY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN SERVED

The number of youth under age 20 who were admitted to a mental health facility for treatment.*

Data Source: Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The total school enrollment for a given year, including students receiving home instruction and attending private school.

Comments: Data for the 1989-90 school year was not available.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The total number of students who graduated from a public high school in a given year.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER ENROLLED - PRIVATE SCHOOL

The number of students attending a private school during a given year.

Comments: Base year used was 1990-91 school year.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER ENROLLED - HOME SCHOOL

The number of students receiving home schooling in a given year.

Comments: Base year used was 1990-91 school year.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER ENROLLED - PUBLIC SCHOOL

The number of students attending public elementary and secondary schools during a given school year.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OUT-OF HOME PLACEMENT

The number of children (usually ages 0-17 but older if special circumstances warrant) who were legally placed in the custody of the Child and Family Services Division and placed in foster care for a period of time during a year, or were placed by juvenile probation authorities in foster care.*

Comments: All data for **1995** is PROVISIONAL; however, final figures are not expected to significantly. Final data were not available at the time of publication.

Source: Child and Family Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

NUMBER SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT CASES

The number of substantiated incidents of child abuse or neglect for children ages 0-17. *

Comments: This is the number of substantiated incidents, not the number of children with substantiated incidents. Therefore, it is possible that a single child experienced more than one substantiated incident of abuse and/or neglect. Child abuse and neglect incidences are determined to be "substantiated incidences" by Department of Family Services social workers during the course of conducting legally-mandated protective services investigations.

Data Source: Child and Family Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutions).

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The rate of unemployment for Montana residents.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

% OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY

The percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (as defined by the Bureau of the Census).

Comments: "Related children" includes the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18 who are related to the family head. 1990 Census Data uses the 1989 poverty threshold for a family of four persons of $12,675.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary File Tape 3.

HIGH-RISK FAMILY INDEX

The percentage of all live births to women under age 20 who have one or more risk factors at the time of the birth. The risk factors are: having less than a high school education, being unmarried, or under age 20. The index shows the number of births to women with one risk factor - being less than 20 years of age; with two risk factors-being less than 20 years of age and unmarried; with two risk factors-being less than 20 years of age and having less than 12 years of education.*

How was it constructed? Three separate figures were created. First, the number of women under age 20 who gave birth was divided by the total number of births to obtain a percent of women under age 20. Second, the number of women under age 20 who gave birth AND who were unmarried at the time of giving birth, was divided by the total number of births to obtain a percent of unmarried women under age 20. Finally, the number of women under age 20 who gave birth AND had less than 12 years of education, was divided by the total number of births to obtain a percent of women under age 20 who had less than 12 years of education.

Data Source: Vital Records and Health Statistics, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

** This data has been provided by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT and does not represent an official report of the State of Montana; nor does it necessarily reflect the views of DPHHS. The data analyses was furnished by The Center for Population Research, The University of Montana, Missoula.*

STATE ONLY DATA

DEMOGRAPHIC

MINORITY POPULATION UNDER 18

The total number of non-white persons under the age of 18.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6 WITH BOTH OR ONLY PARENT IN THE LABOR FORCE

The number of children under age 6 living with one or both parents whose parent(s) is/are in the labor force.

Comments: A parent can be by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary File Tape 3, Tables 21 and 23.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 WITH BOTH OR ONLY PARENT IN THE LABOR FORCE

The number of children under age 18 living with one or both parents whose parent(s) is/are in the labor force.

Comments: A parent can be by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary Tape File 3, Tables 21 and 23.

CHILDREN UNDER 18 WHO ARE NOT LIVING WITH A PARENT

The number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents, regardless of whether the parent(s) heads (head) the household.

Comments: A parent can be by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary Tape File 3.

CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE, AGES 16-19

The number of children ages 16-19 who are not enrolled in public school and are not in the paid labor force.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary Tape File 3.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH YOUNGEST CHILD UNDER AGE 6

The number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6 and who are in the paid labor force.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary Tape File 3.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 6-17

The number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17 and who are in the paid labor force.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT. 1990 Summary Tape File 3.

HEALTH

% OF PERSONS NOT COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE

The percent of persons in Montana, (not just children) who are not covered by health insurance.

Data Source: Press Briefing on 1993 Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 6, 1994.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD)

The total number of STD incidents of youths aged19 and under who were infected with a sexually transmitted disease (i.e., chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis).*

Comments: This number does not represent an "unduplicated" count. Therefore, youths can be counted twice (or more) if they are infected with a disease more than once.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR EPSDT

The number of children under age 21 who are eligible to receive EPSDT (Medicaid) services.*

Comments: This number does not represent the number of children who obtained EPSDT services.

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE COST OF TOP 1000 MEDICAID HIGH COST BABIES

The average cost for the top 1,000 high cost babies born in Montana.*

How it was constructed: The total dollar amount for the top 1,000 babies was divided by the total number of babies (1,000) to obtain the average cost for the top 1,000 babies.

Comments: The dollar amount presented is only services provided to the child and therefore does not include any money spent on the mother during pregnancy (i.e., delivery or prenatal costs).

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE COST FOR BABY AND MOTHER FOR TOP 20 MEDICAID HIGH COST BABIES

The average cost for the top 20 high cost babies born in Montana.*

How it was constructed: The total dollar amount for the top 20 babies was divided by the total number of babies (20) to obtain the average cost for the top 20 babies.

Comments: The dollar amount presented is only services provided to the child and therefore does not include any money that was spent on the mother during pregnancy (i.e., delivery or prenatal costs).

Data Source: Health Policy and Services Division, Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

* *This data has been provided by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Helena, MT and does not represent an official report of DPHHS. The data analysis was furnished for The Center for Population Research, University of Montana, Missoula.*

ECONOMICS

% OF PERSONS IN POVERTY

The percent of persons in Montana, adults and children, who are in poverty according to the Federal definition during the years of 1990 and 1994.

Data Source: Press Briefing on 1993 Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 6, 1994.

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES - MARRIED COUPLES

The median income for married couple households.

Comments: Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES - MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The median income for male head of households (no spouse present).

Comments: Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES - FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The median income for female head of households (no spouse present).

Comments: Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

FAMILY

A family is two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption.

Data Source: Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, Helena, MT.

EDUCATION

GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREES - (GED'S) AWARDED

The number of General Education Degrees awarded to youth ages 16-19 years.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

STUDENT DROPOUT RATE

The percent of students 16-19 years of age who are not enrolled or have not graduated from high school and considered as "dropouts."

Comments: Data was only available for the 1990 U.S. Census Sample detail file.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING ADVANCED PLACEMENT COURSES

The total number of public and private schools offering advanced placement exams to students.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING ADVANCED PLACEMENT COURSES

The total number of public and private school students who took advanced placement exams in a given year.

Data Source: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMS GIVEN

The total number of advanced placement exams given to public and private school students.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE STUDENT SCORE FOR THE SAT

The average score for graduating seniors taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) college placement exam.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

% OF STUDENTS TAKING THE SAT

The percent of high school graduates taking the SAT.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

AVERAGE STUDENT SCORE FOR THE ACT

The average score for graduating seniors for the ACT college placement exam.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

% OF STUDENTS TAKING ACT

The percent of high school graduates taking the ACT college placement exam.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER FTE

The number of full time equivalent (FTE) teachers.

Comments: This number represents all public school teachers, including special education and Title I.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL COUNSELOR FTE

The number of full time equivalent (FTE) counselors.

Comments: This number represents all public school counselors.

Data Source: Montana Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

How To Read The County Profiles

In the past, Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies has published a second Data Book including separate data for all of Montana's counties. This year, all fifty-six of Montana's counties are included in the 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book. Each county is expressed on two pages and organized into three categories: background facts, charts and tables, and the county indicator grid.

Background Facts

The background facts section includes demographic information, mental health, education, security, and income support. Each of these sections provides data for two points in time. All background facts except education have 1990 as the base year for comparison. However, due to differing agency collection methods, each background fact may use a different year as its most recent or latest data. The latest year of data is expressed in parentheses following the background's listing.

Charts and Tables

Various charts and tables have been constructed to illustrate the data collected from agencies across the state. All counties have the same tables and charts to allow for comparison.

County Indicator Grid

The 1996 KIDS COUNT Data Book includes data for fourteen indicators. Each indicator expresses its most recent value (in parentheses) in comparison to the state. A bar is used to illustrate the percentage less or more than the state average. When the indicator uses a number rather than a percentage or rate, it is important to note the state average is really the "average county" in Montana. For example, the number of children receiving AFDC for a particular county may be 35. Compared to the state average of 70, it may appear that this county is 50% less than the state average concerning the number of AFDC recipients. The appropriate interpretation however, would be the county is fifty percent less than the "average Montana county" for that given year. This distinction is important to understand because many counties will have lower or higher values simply due to its population size. In sum, because there is no standard of measurement, (e.g., percentage or rate) county-by-county comparisons should be made cautiously when numbers are used.

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Montana State Profile

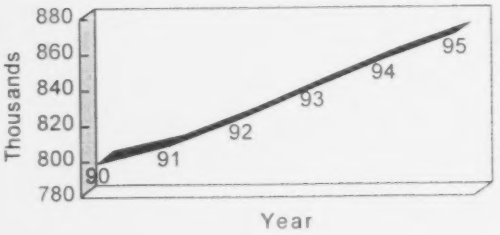
See *Methods, Definitions & Sources Section* for the Data Sources

State Background Facts & Indicators Available By County

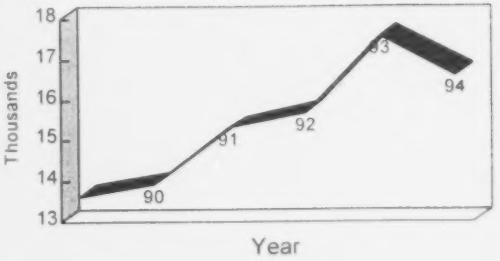
Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	799,065	870,281
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	222,104	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	11,602	11,136
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	1,945
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	175,848
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	9,370	10,134
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	7,769	8,604
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	1,390	2,903
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	151,105	164,341
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	3,456	3,611
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	4,974	3,548
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	$13,924	$16,579
Unemployment Rate ('95)	6	5.9
% Children In Poverty ('90)	20.1	NA

Indicator	1990	Latest
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	5.4	5.6
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	9	7.4
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	75.1	80.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.1	10.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94)	na	$2,673
% Title 1 - Remedial Ed. ('94-95)	9	11.6
% Special Education ('94-95)	11.7	10.2
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-95)	NA	16.4/1
% Medicaid Births ('94)	NA	38.3
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	NA	78,820
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	NA	75.1
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-95)	19.5	22.4
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	218	940
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	8	9.4

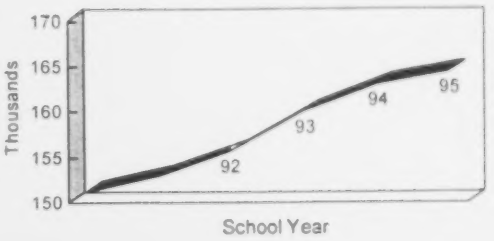
Population Change



Per Capita Income Change

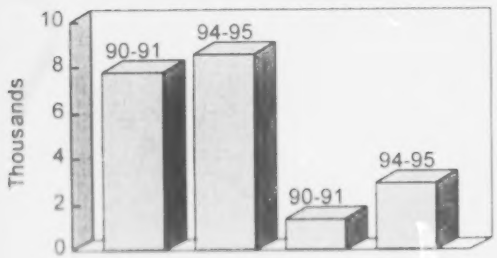


Public School Enrollment Change

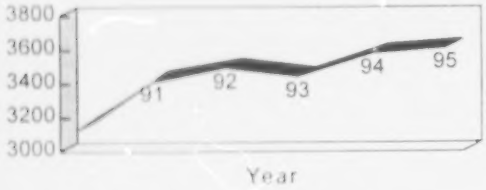


montana kids count

Enrollment Change

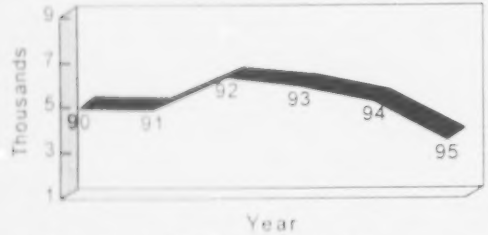


Out Of Home Placements



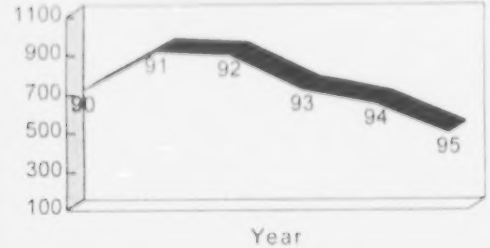
Child Abuse & Neglect

Substantiated Cases



Sexually Transmitted Diseases

19 years and under



High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	11,602	11,136
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	11.6	12.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.0	9.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.7	7.2

State Only Facts

Demographic	1990	%
Minority Population Under 18	26,660	27.8%
Children under age 6 with both or only one parent in labor force	40,740	58.4%
Children under 18 with both or only one parent in labor force	141,760	66.2%
Children under 18 not living with a parent	14,177	6.4%
Children who are not in school and not in labor force 16-19	2,279	28.9%
Women in labor force with child under age 6	30,165	17.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	44,134	25.8%

Health	1990	Latest
% Of Persons Not Covered By Health Insurance ('94)	12.8*	13.6
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Ages 0-19 ('95)	721	498
# Children Eligible For EPSDT ('94)	48,363	60,930
Avg. Cost of Top 1000 Medicaid High Cost Babies ('94)	NA	$57,755
Avg. Cost For Baby & Mother For Top 20 Medicaid High Cost Babies ('94)	NA	$148,540

* Base Year 1991

Economics	1990	Latest
% Of Persons In Poverty ('94)	16.3	11.5
Median Income of Families - Married Couples	$30,928	NA
Median Income of Families - Male Head of Household	$19,821	NA
Median Income of Families - Female Head of Household	$12,446	NA

Education	1990	Latest	Nation
GED's Awarded ('95)	641	1,049	NA
Student Drop Out Rate (Census)	7.0%	na	11.0%
# Schools Offering Advanced Placement ('95)	33	60	10,731
# Students Taking Advanced Placement ('95)	767	969	493,263
# Advanced Placement Exams Given ('95)	908	1,248	767,881
Avg. Score For SAT ('95)	987	1,009	958
Percent Taking SAT ('95)	23%	24%	NA
Avg Score For ACT ('95)	21.6	21.8	20.8
Percent Taking ACT ('95)	57%	60%	NA
# Teacher FTE ('95)	9,627	10,088	NA
# Counselor FTE ('95)	324	401	NA

Montana State Profile

Beaverhead County Profile

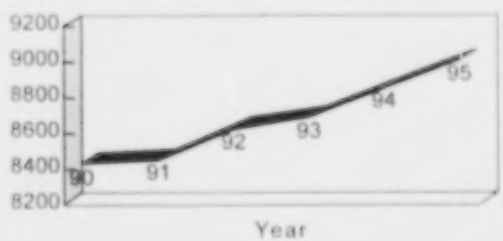
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	8,424	9,008
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	2,341	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	131	149
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	12
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	1,859
# High School Graduates (94-95)	96	108
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	23	22
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	3	35
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	1,704	1,802
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	46	26
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	12
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] (94)	14,082	17,066
Unemployment Rate (95)	4.8	4.3
% Children In Poverty (90)	22.0	NA

County Facts

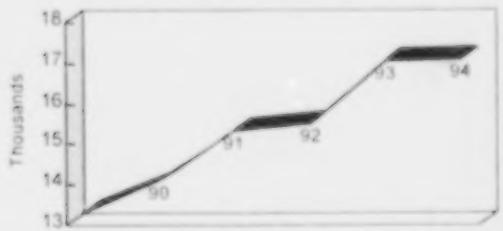
County Seat	Dillon
License Plate Number	18
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



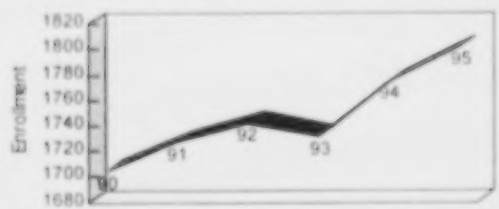
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Beaverhead County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	131	149
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	12.2	10.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.2	8.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.1	6.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	6.0		5.6	•	8.4
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	9.5		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester (95)	81.9		80.4	•	75.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	11.4		10.8	•	11.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ($) (94)	2,379	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94/95)	14.1		11.6	■	12.7
% Special Education (94/95)	8.7	■	10.2		9.9
Student Teacher Ratio (94/95)	17.0:1		16.4/1	■	NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	51.4		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	663		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	81.7		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94/95)	16.1	■	22.4		13.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	0.0		940		4.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	8.1		9.4	•	9.2

Indicators

• **Small Numbers:** One note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison: rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 500 become quite unstable. Therefore, wherever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 500, we use a "star" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted, i.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 5%: If the difference between the County and the State is 5% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves a nurturing family and supportive relationships with other significant persons who provide security, positive role models, warmth, love and unconditional acceptance.

Big Horn County Profile

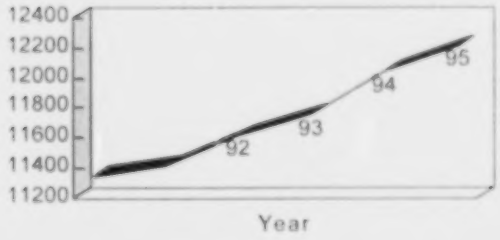
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	11,337	12,215
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	4,156	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	276	226
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	14
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	3,033
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	111	130
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	412	476
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	3	37
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	2,308	2,520
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	43	55
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	46
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	10,900	12,533
Unemployment Rate ('95)	13.4	12.6
% Children In Poverty ('90)	42.8	NA

County Facts

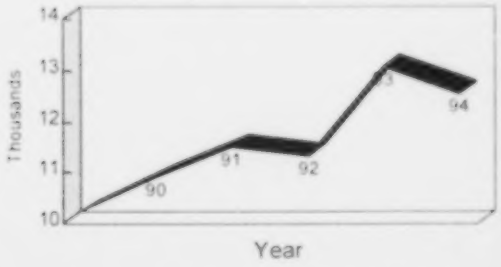
County Seat	Hardin
License Plate Number	22
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	6
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



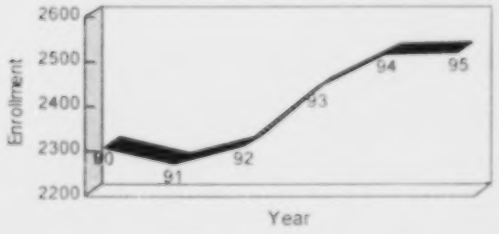
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

Big Horn County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	276	226
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	20.7	22.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	15.2	18.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	12.7	15.5

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	5.3		5.6	•	5.4
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	4.0		7.4	•	7.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester ('95)	72.6		80.4	•	67.5
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.3		10.8	•	8.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,510	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	30.3		11.6	■	13.0
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.7		10.2	■	7.3
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	13.8/1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	30.8		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	2,647		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	52.7		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	48.8		22.4	■	48.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	24.0		940		13.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	18.6		9.4	•	15.2

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted, i.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce; State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

A child's health begins with the health of his parents.

Blaine County Profile

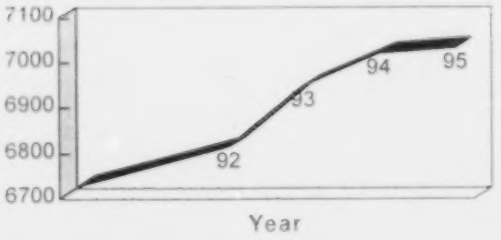
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	6,728	7,032
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	2,234	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	117	87
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	40
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,845
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	96	120
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	104	186
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	16	18
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,485	1,641
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	52	73
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	16
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	11,843	12,707
Unemployment Rate ('95)	7.8	9.7
% Children In Poverty ('90)	34.5	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Chinook
License Plate Number	24
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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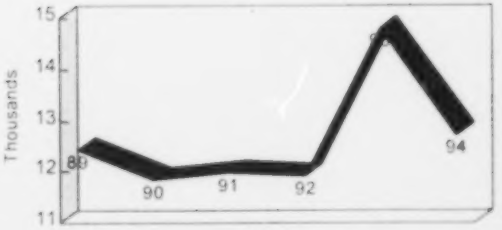
Per Capita Income Change



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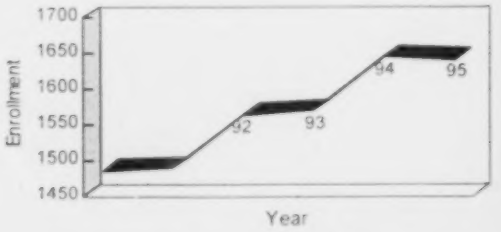
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	117	87
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	14.5	18.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	12.8	16.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.0	9.2

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.9		5.6	*	5.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	69.0		80.4	*	70.9
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	8.5		10.8	*	8.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,869		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	13.2		11.6		10.4
% Special Education (94-95)	9.3		10.2		14.4
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	12.9/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	57.6		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	1,276		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	50.8		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	45.3		22.4		42.1
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	17.0		940		10.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	16.1		9.4	*	12.8

Indicators

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Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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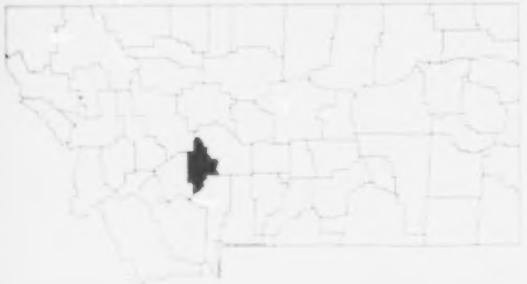
56 Ways to make Kids Count

Healthy children have parents who learn what to expect at different ages and stages of their children's lives.

113

Blaine County



Broadwater County Profile

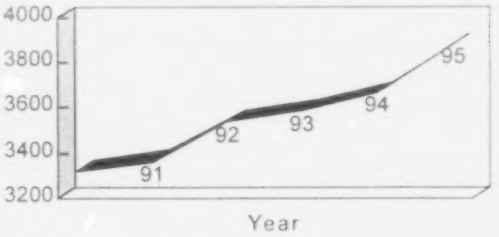
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	3,318	3,885
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	955	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	49	48
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	3
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	803
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	55	61
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	7	12
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	693	791
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	11	12
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	2
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	13,066	15,521
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.6	5.6
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.3	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Townsend
License Plate Number	43
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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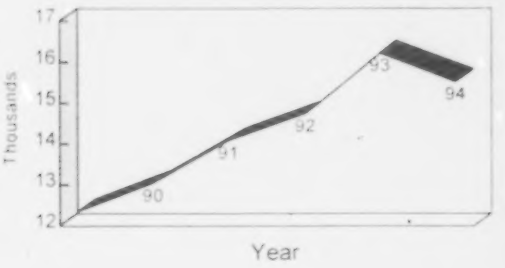
Per Capita Income Change



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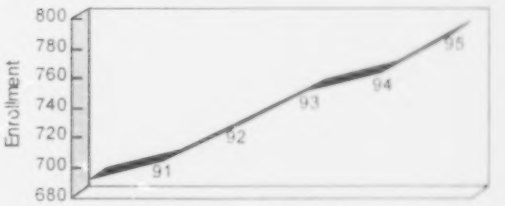
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	49	48
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	8.2	12.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	4.1	8.3
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.1	4.2

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	•	8.2
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	21.7		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	79.2		80.4	•	72.9
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.3		10.8	•	10.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,436	▪	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	15.6		11.6	▬	21
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.3		10.2		9.7
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	15.9:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	39.1		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	405		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	83.7		75.1	▪	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	18.3	▪	22.4		18.9
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	1.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	8.3		9.4	•	4.1

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 1%: If the difference between the County and the State is 1% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves ready access to coordinated and comprehensive preventive, health-promoting, therapeutic and rehabilitative medical, mental health, and dental care.

Broadwater County

Carbon County Profile

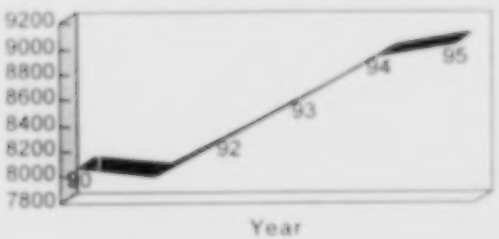
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	8,080	9,029
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	2,177	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	82	98
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	20
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,731
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	91	129
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	25	39
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,632	1,692
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	36	27
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	33
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,006	17,092
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.3	6.1
% Children in Poverty ('90)	20.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Red Lodge
License Plate Number	10
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	3

Population Change



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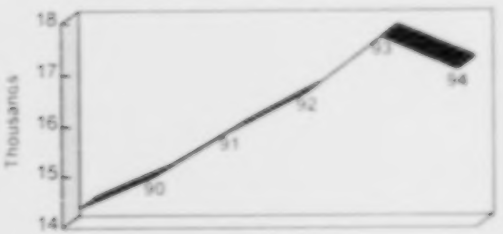
Per Capita Income Change



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Public School Enrollment Change

Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 11,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	82	98
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	8.5	10.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	2.4	7.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.1	5.1

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State				State	% More Than State				1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.1					5.6	•				4.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	9.6					7.4	•				12.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	78.6					80.4	•				75.6
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.4					10.8	•				10.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,007					2673	■				NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	11.7					11.6					7.7
% Special Education ('94-'95)	9.4				■	10.2					8.5
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	13.1/1				■■	16.4/1					NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	31.7					38.3	•				NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	593					78820					NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	83.1					75.1	■				NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	18.4				■	22.4					17.8
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	4.0					940					2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	7.1					9.4	•				2.4

Data Sources:

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Encourage language development by reading books, singing songs, and talking about what you and your child are seeing and doing together.

Carter County Profile

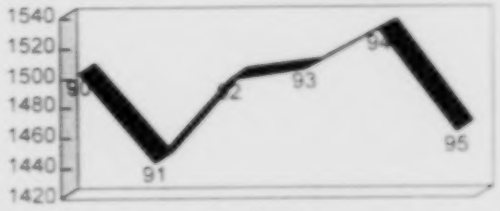
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	1,503	1,464
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	386	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	12	15
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	41
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	229
# High School Graduates (94-95)	18	12
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	9	15
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	205	214
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	4	0
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	6
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	12,625	16,270
Unemployment Rate (95)	1.9	1.8
% Children in Poverty (90)	17.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Ekalaka
License Plate Number	42
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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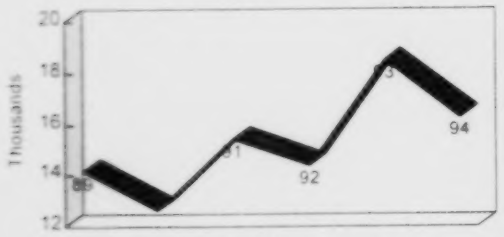
Per Capita Income Change



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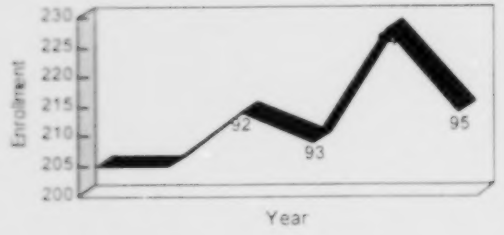
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	12	15
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	8.3	6.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.3	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	6.7

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted: i.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.7		5.6	*	0.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	93.3		80.4	*	75.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.8		10.8	*	9.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	4,310		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	6.1		11.6	*	0.7
% Special Education ('94-'95)	6.1		10.2	*	8.6
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	8.7/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	21.7		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	59		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	67.8		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	24.8		22.4	*	18.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	2.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	0.0		9.4	*	8.3

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.
Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.
Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Spend some time playing or talking with your child each day. Focus on activities your child expresses interest in and enjoys.

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Carter County

Cascade County Profile

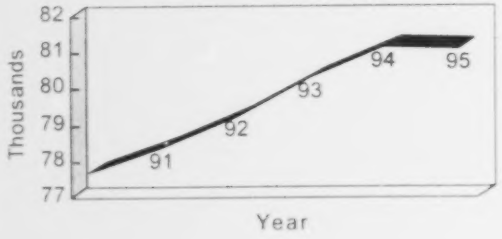
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	77,691	81,091
Total Youth Population (0-17) (90)	21,556	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	1,332	1,280
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	221
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	16,110
# High School Graduates (94-95)	859	912
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	690	772
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	68	182
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	14,134	15,156
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	466	426
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	177
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	15,971	18,887
Unemployment Rate (95)	5.4	5.4
% Children In Poverty (90)	17.3	NA

County Facts

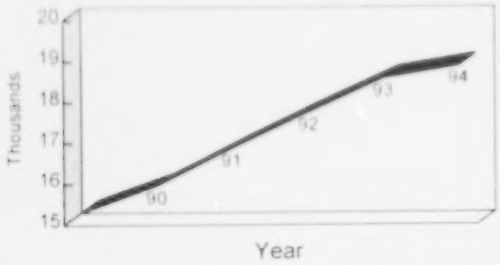
County Seat	Great Falls
License Plate Number	2
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	5
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



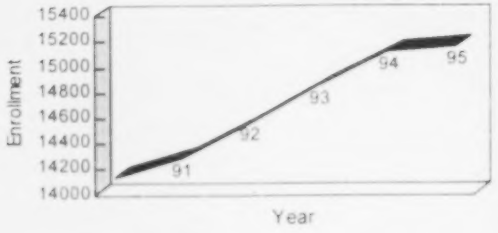
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	1,352	1,280
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.8	12.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	7.5	8.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	5.8	7.4

Indicators

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Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.5		5.6		6.7
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	9.0		7.4		9.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	85.1		80.4		81.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.4		10.8		10.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,702		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	10.2		11.6		10.3
% Special Education (94-95)	9.4		10.2		4.3
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	18.4/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	30.3		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	6,845		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	83.6		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	22.3		22.4		19.1
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	93.0		940		17.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	8.0		9.4		7.5

Data Sources:

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Share meals as a family whenever possible. Spend time talking and listening to each other.

Chouteau County Profile

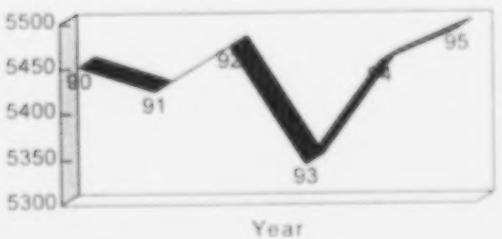
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	5,452	5,492
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,539	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	62	56
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	3
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,155
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	82	96
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	8	27
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,244	1,128
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	5	5
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	9
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	17,426	18,557
Unemployment Rate ('95)	2.6	3.5
% Children in Poverty ('90)	21.1	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Fort Benton
License Plate Number	19
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	9
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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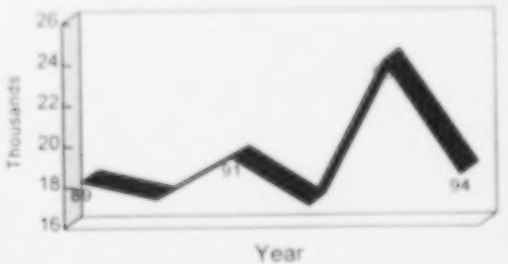
Per Capita Income Change



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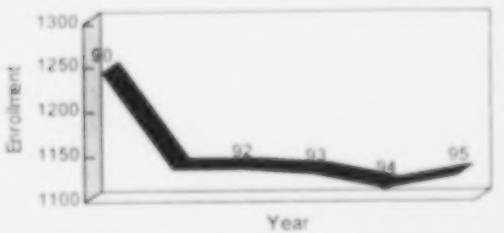
Public School Enrollment Change



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Chouteau County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	62	56
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	8.1	10.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.2	5.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.2	5.4

Indicator	Latest	ß Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	3.6		5.6	•	3.2
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	87.5		80.4	•	72.6
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	10.9		10.8	•	10.6
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	2473	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	11.6		11.6		10.9
% Special Education (94-95)	8.4	■	10.2		9.3
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	12.1:1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	24.4		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	252		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	78.2		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	25.9		22.4	■	16.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	3.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	5.4		9.4	•	3.2

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Promote interaction and allegiance with peers through participation in social activities, community groups, and team sports.

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Custer County Profile

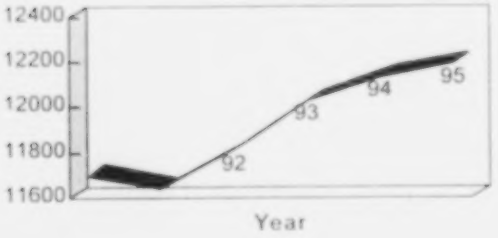
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	11,697	12,193
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	3,213	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	175	133
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	56
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	2,455
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	165	169
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	93	74
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	6	24
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	2,180	2,357
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	35	38
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	33
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	14,883	18,082
Unemployment Rate ('95)	5.0	4.6
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.0	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Miles City
License Plate Number	14
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	10
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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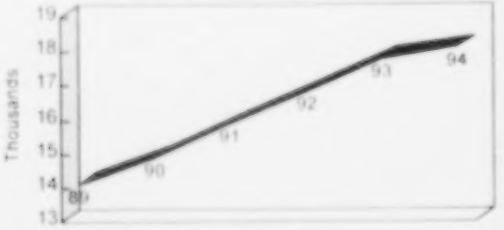
Per Capita Income Change



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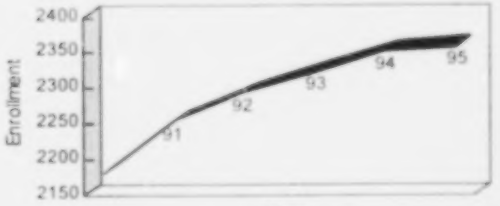
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	175	133
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.9	17.3
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.1	13.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	8.0	8.3

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	6.0		5.6	•	8.6
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	12.7		7.4	•	6.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	83.3		80.4	•	80.9
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	11.4		10.8	•	10.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [5]	2,304	▬	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	11.6		11.6		8.8
% Special Education (94-95)	11.3		10.2	▬	9.9
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	15.4/1	▬	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	50.0		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	1,318		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	83.3		75.1	▬	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	14.9	▬▬	22.4		10.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	8.0		940		8.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	13.5		9.4	•	9.1

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Be a Big Brother or Big Sister.

Custer County

Daniels County Profile

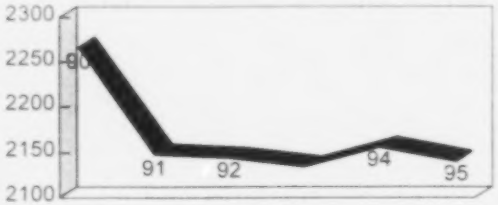
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	2,266	2,140
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	578	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	13	22
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	2
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	462
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	66	35
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	499	462
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	3	3
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	3
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,651	20,528
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.0	2.8
% Children In Poverty ('90)	17.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Scobey
License Plate Number	37
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	3

Population Change



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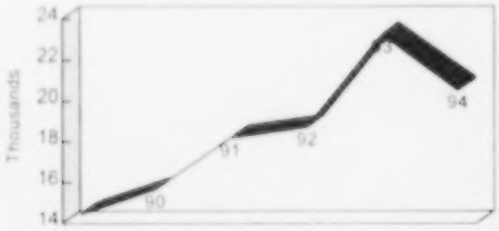
Per Capita Income Change



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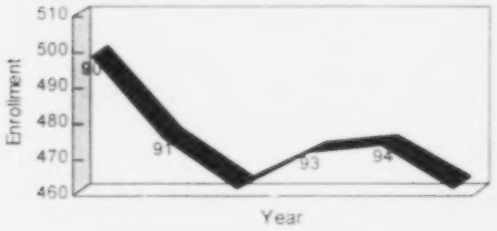
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	13	22
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	7.7	13.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	7.7	4.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	•	7.7
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	95.5		80.4	•	92.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.2		10.8	•	10.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,182		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	11.9		11.6		9.0
% Special Education ('94-'95)	13.0		10.2		10.5
Student:Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	10.1/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	43.8		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	81		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	96.3		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	11.3		22.4		9.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	2.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	4.5		9.4	•	7.7

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Volunteer for 4H, Scouts, Campfire, Sunday School, etc.

Daniels County

Dawson County Profile

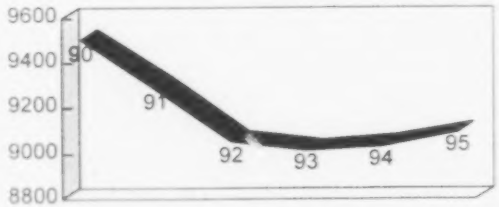
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	9,505	9,095
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	2,628	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	109	90
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	35
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	1,866
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	142	125
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	27	42
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	1,925	1,824
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	21	25
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	142
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	13,644	17,489
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.8	3.8
% Children In Poverty ('90)	20.6	NA

County Facts

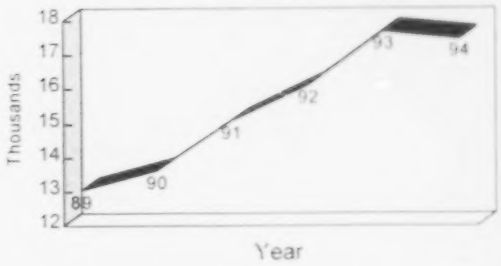
County Seat	Glendive
License Plate Number	16
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	5
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



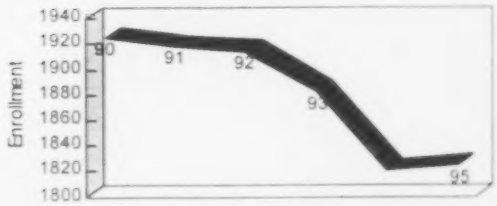
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	109	90
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	5.5	10.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	5.5	7.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.7	4.4

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.4		5.6	•	5.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	83.3		80.4	•	82.6
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.4		10.8	•	11.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,214	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	13.0		11.6	■	5.5
% Special Education ('94-'95)	9.9		10.2		10.7
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	15.7:1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	25.6		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	670		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	86.0		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	18.1	■	22.4		12.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	12.0		940		3.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	7.8		9.4	•	5.5

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Join PTA and work in a leadership role.

Dawson County

Deer Lodge County Profile

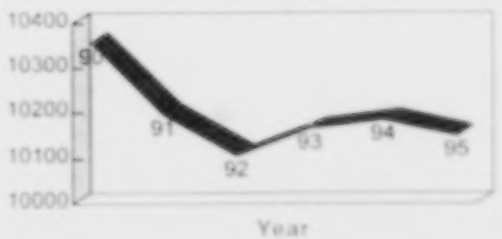
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	10,356	10,149
Total Youth Population (0-17 (90)	2,469	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	121	108
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	41
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94/95)	NA	1,742
# High School Graduates (94/95)	142	116
# Enrolled - Private School (94/95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94/95)	6	8
# Enrolled - Public School (94/95)	1,641	1,734
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	94	83
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	96
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	12,128	14,796
Unemployment Rate (95)	9.6	9.1
% Children in Poverty (90)	24.5	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Anaconda
License Plate Number	30
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	1
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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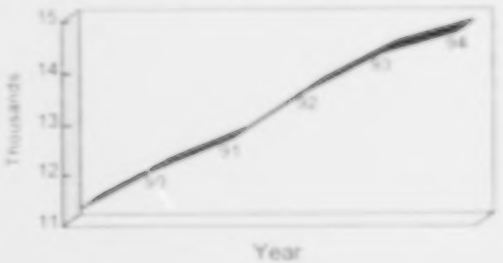
Per Capita Income Change



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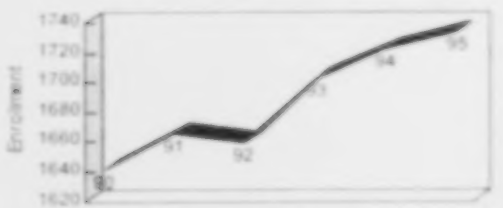
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 11,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	121	108
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.1	18.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	6.6	13.9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	5.0	9.3

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	10.2		5.6	•	5.8
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	17.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	78.7		80.4	•	72.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.1		10.8	•	9.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,453	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	11.5		11.6		12.6
% Special Education ('94-'95)	11.4		10.2	■	10.2
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	18.7:1		16.4/1	■	NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	64.3		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	1,261		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	81.7		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	17.6	■	22.4		13.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	14.0		940		5.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	13.9		9.4	•	6.6

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Find a child or teenager to mentor.

Fallon County Profile

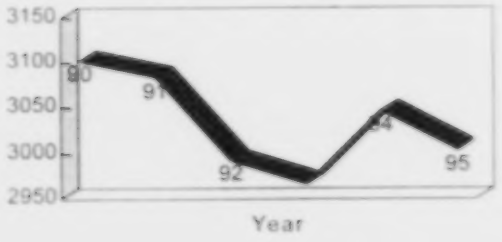
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	3,103	3,003
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	949	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	41	31
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	5
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	737
# High School Graduates (94-95)	45	53
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	4	4
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	728	733
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	1	0
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	24
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	13,636	15,778
Unemployment Rate (95)	7.5	3.1
% Children in Poverty (90)	11.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Baker
License Plate Number	39
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	1
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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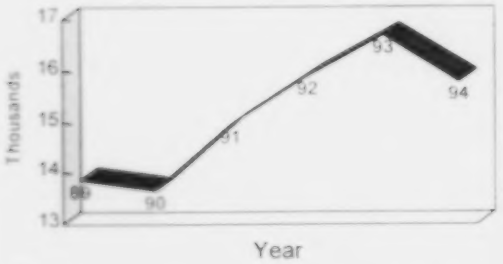
Per Capita Income Change



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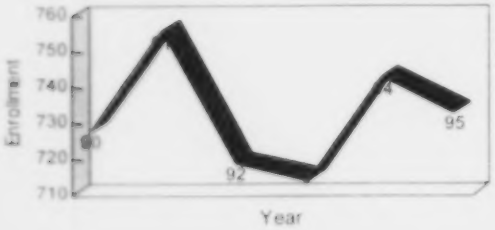
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	41	31
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	17.1	3.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.8	3.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	4.9	3.2

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	•	2.4
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	87.1		80.4	•	75.6
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.3		10.8	•	10.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	4,090		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	14.5		11.6		12.0
% Special Education ('94-'95)	7.6		10.2		14.3
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	11.9:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	14.8		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	162		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	85.8		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	16.9		22.4		10.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	6.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	3.2		9.4	•	9.8

Indicators

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Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.
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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Promote early, effective and appropriate prenatal care.

Fergus County Profile

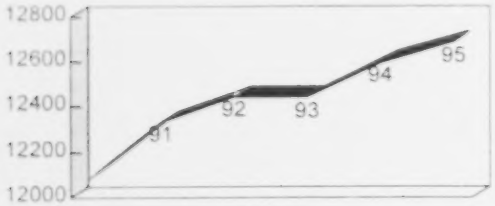
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	12,083	12,689
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	3,222	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	166	142
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	10
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	2,509
# High School Graduates (94-95)	134	157
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	61	49
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	21	71
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	2,232	2,389
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	65	74
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	65
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,943	16,877
Unemployment Rate (95)	5.4	6.1
% Children In Poverty (90)	17.3	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Lewistown
License Plate Number	8
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	9
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change



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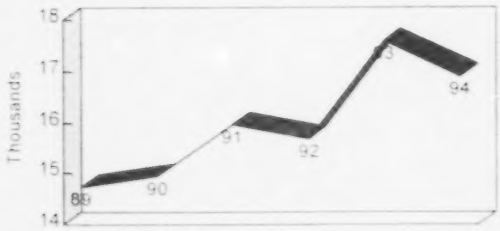
Per Capita Income Change



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Public School Enrollment Change

Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	166	142
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.2	7.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	7.8	5.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	9.0	4.2

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	5.7		5.6	•	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	12.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	81.6		80.4	•	78.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.1		10.8	•	11.5
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) ($)	2,388	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	9.2	■	11.6		8.9
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.2		10.2		8.5
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	14.8:1	■	16.4:1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	58.9		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	942		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	78.5		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	17.7	■	22.4		16.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	29.0		940		2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	5.6		9.4	•	7.8

Data Sources:

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Be sure all kids are immunized.

Flathead County Profile

Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	59,218	69,142
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90)	16,749	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	817	842
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	138
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	14,733
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	777	841
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	877	919
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	125	477
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	11,989	13,317
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	170	207
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	150
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	14,983	18,410
Unemployment Rate ('95)	7.6	8.2
% Children In Poverty ('90)	18.1	NA

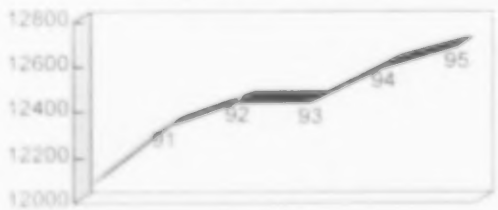
County Facts

County Seat	Kalispell
License Plate Number	7
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	19
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	0

Per Capita Income Change

During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1991 and 1994, no fewer than six (6.4%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Population Change



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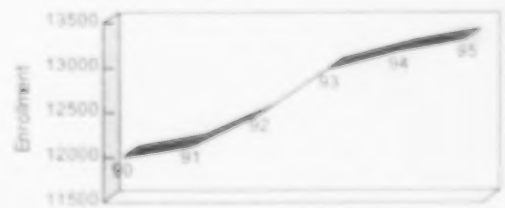
Public School Enrollment Change



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Flathead County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	817	842
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	12.0	13.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.1	7.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	7.1	6.5

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.1		5.6		5.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	4.5		7.4		11.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	81.0		80.4		78.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.8		10.8		12.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [5]	2,662		2673		NA
% Title I Remedial Ed. ('94'95)	16.6		11.6		10.9
% Special Education ('94'95)	9.2		10.2		12.5
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94'95)	18.1/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	44.0		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	5,015		788.20		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	84.1		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94'95)	19.0		22.4		15.9
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	43.0		940		10.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	7.7		9.4		8.1

Indicators

- **Small Numbers:** Use note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison; rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 500 become quite unstable. Therefore, whenever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 500, we use a "star" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted (ie. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 1%: If the difference between the County and the State is 1% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Provide a safe environment for children; poison proof your home.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Gallatin County Profile

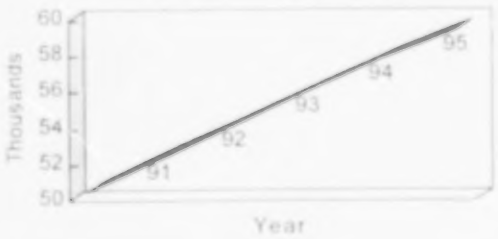
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	50,463	59,406
Total Youth Population (0-17) (96)	12,268	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	650	687
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	111
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	10,116
# High School Graduates (94-95)	423	518
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	717	831
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	87	129
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	7,607	9,156
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	86	111
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	96
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,627	18,320
Unemployment Rate (95)	4.7	2.7
% Children in Poverty (90)	17.5	NA

County Facts

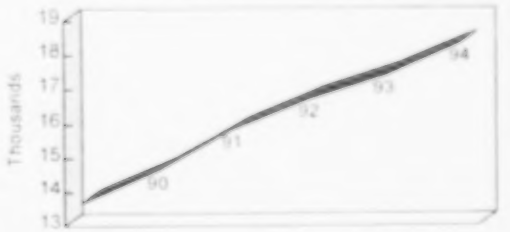
County Seat	Bozeman
License Plate Number	6
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	15
# High School Districts (9-12)	5
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



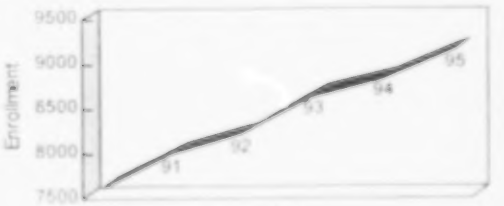
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty-nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	658	687
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	6.2	7.9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.5	5.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.5	3.5

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	5.5		5.6		7.1
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	6.9		7.4		2.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester (95)	87.6		80.4		83.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	12.5		10.8		11.0
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	2,586		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	8.5		11.6		7.6
% Special Education (94-95)	7.3		10.2		10.6
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	19.0:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	28.4		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	2,559		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	91.2		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	11.7		22.4		17.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	16.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	5.2		9.4		3.5

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 5%: If the difference between the County and the State is 5% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.

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Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Lay babies on their back to sleep.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Gallatin County

Garfield County Profile

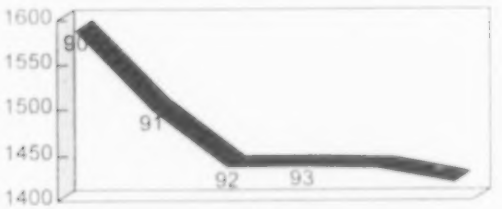
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	1,589	1,419
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	481	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	23	16
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	0
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	301
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	16	32
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	7	11
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	348	290
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	0	0
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	14,689	19,279
Unemployment Rate ('95)	1.9	3.3
% Children In Poverty ('90)	23.6	NA

County Facts

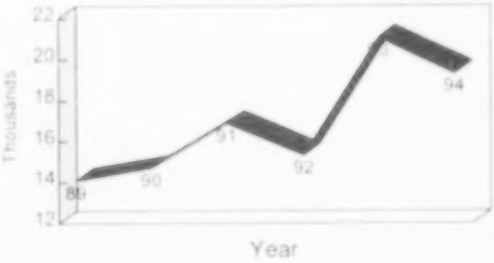
County Seat	Jordan
License Plate Number	50
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	9
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



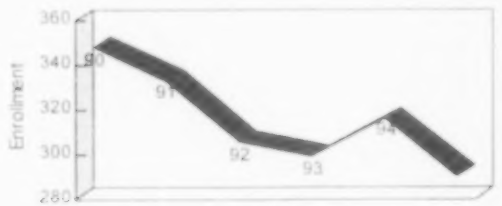
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	23	16
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	4.3	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.3		5.6	*	4.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	66.7		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	81.3		80.4	*	71.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.4		10.8	*	9.9
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	1,941		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	6.6		11.6	*	8.7
% Special Education ('94-'95)	7.3		10.2	*	10.6
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	10.7/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	53.3		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	39		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	89.7		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	7.2		22.4	*	7.8
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	0.0		9.4	*	0.0

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Smile, laugh and play.

Glacier County Profile

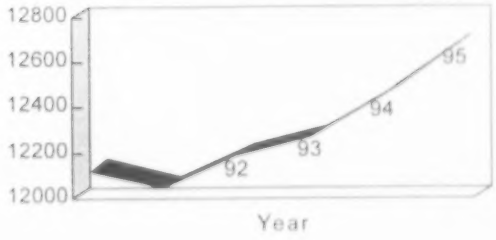
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	12,121	12,677
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	4,496	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	257	208
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	26
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	3,317
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	126	137
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	11	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	23	61
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	2,933	3,256
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	180	106
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	93
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	11,203	13,545
Unemployment Rate ('95)	11.8	14.3
% Children In Poverty ('90)	41.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Cut Bank
License Plate Number	38
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	4
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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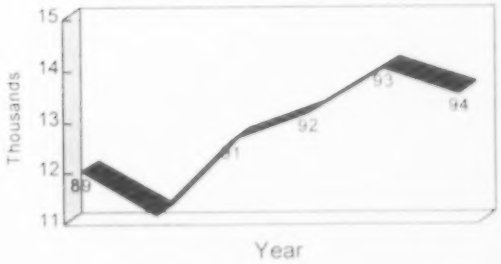
Per Capita Income Change



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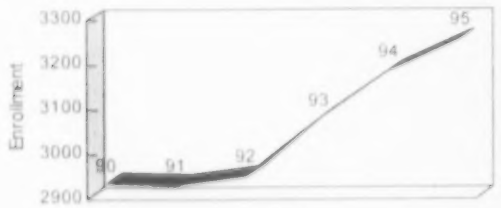
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

Glacier County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	257	208
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	21.8	26.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	20.2	25.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	15.3	19.8

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	5.8		5.6	•	4.3
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	11.9		7.4	•	4.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	70.1		80.4	•	68.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	9.1		10.8	•	8.5
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) ($)	3,091		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	21.0		11.6		14.6
% Special Education (94-95)	8.8		10.2		5.3
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	14.3/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	12.6		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	2,683		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	40.0		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	32.5		22.4		48.1
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	42.0		940		8.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	23.0		9.4	•	20.2

Indicators

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Data Sources:

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Encourage breastfeeding.

Golden Valley County Profile

Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	912	960
Total Youth Population (0-17) (95)	259	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	12	14
Mental Health		
# Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	2
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	220
# High School Graduates (94-95)	12	11
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	2	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	2	3
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	131	215
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	0	2
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	1
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,403	17,860
Unemployment Rate (95)	3.0	7.7
% Children In Poverty (90)	26.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Ryegate
License Plate Number	53
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change

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Per Capita Income Change

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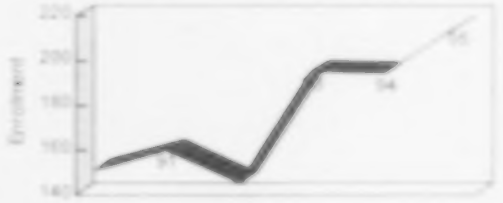
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	12	14
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	7.1		5.6	•	8.3
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	62.5		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	78.6		80.4	•	41.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	9.4		10.8	•	7.6
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	1354		2673	▬	NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	9.1		11.6	•	7.4
% Special Education (94-95)	15.5		10.2	•	11.1
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	9.0:1	▬	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	12.5		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	73		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	80.0		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	36.3		22.4	•	32.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	1.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	0.0		9.4	•	0.0

Data Sources:

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Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Equip your home with smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors.

Golden Valley County

Granite County Profile

Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	2,548	2,619
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	678	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	33	28
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	1
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	374
# High School Graduates (94-95)	42	50
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	35	26
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	339	348
Security		
# Out -of-Home Placement (95)	4	2
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	1
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	13,021	15,307
Unemployment Rate (95)	7.8	6.9
% Children In Poverty (90)	32.0	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Philipsburg
License Plate Number	46
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	2
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Per Capita Income Change

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Population Change

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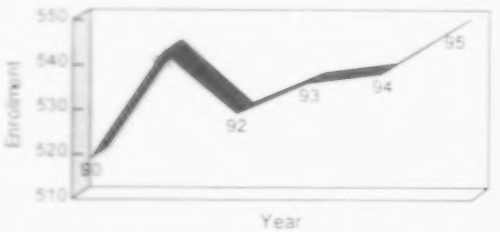
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	33	28
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	3.0	7.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	7.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	7.1

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	10.7		5.6	●	6.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	45.5		7.4	●	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	75.0		80.4	●	75.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.0		10.8	●	8.6
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,516	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	7.8	■■	11.6		12.2
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.1		10.2		1
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	14.1/1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	31.8		38.3	●	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	227		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	74.9		75.1	●	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	24.1		22.4	■	14.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	7.1		9.4	●	0.0

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Smile at every child you see.

Granite County

Hill County Profile

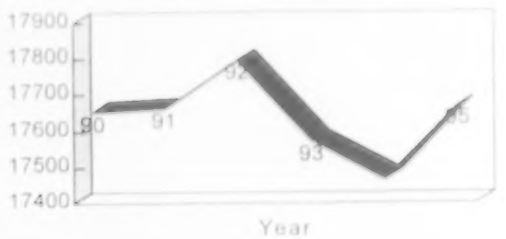
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	17,654	17,668
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	5,411	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	284	260
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	61
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	4,002
# High School Graduates (94-95)	168	211
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	117	237
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	18	49
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	3,421	1,696
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	72	99
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	62
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,763	17,789
Unemployment Rate (95)	5.4	6.1
% Children in Poverty (90)	22.3	NA

County Facts

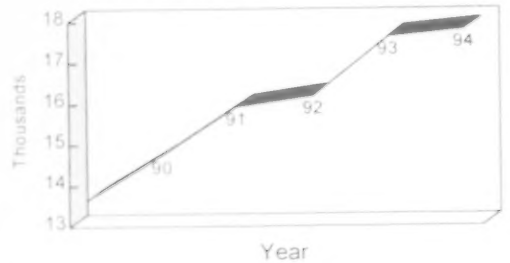
County Seat	Havre
License Plate Number	12
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



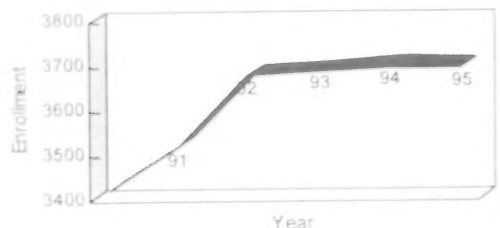
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	284	260
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.9	18.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	5.3	16.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	4.9	11.9

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.2		5.6	•	8.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	14.1		7.4	•	25.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	72.3		80.4	•	78.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.3		10.8	•	9.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,995		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	13.7		11.6		10.6
% Special Education ('94-'95)	9.6		10.2		10.9
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	16.3:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	53.0		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	2,403		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	86.1		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	29.8		22.4		28.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	25.0		940		8.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	16.5		9.4	•	5.3

Data Sources:

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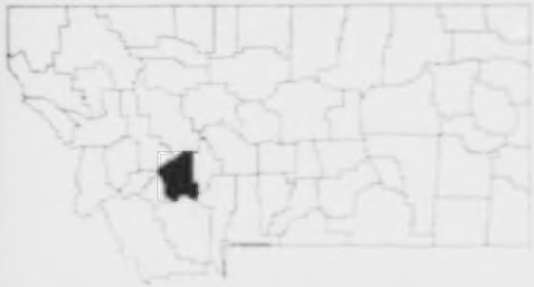
56 Ways to make Kids Count

Tell a child that you love them every day.



Jefferson County Profile

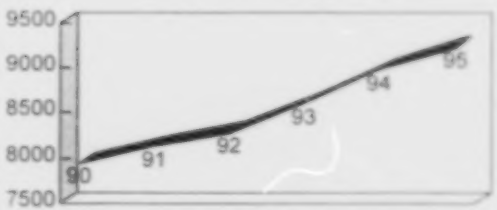
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	7,939	9,233
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	2,338	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	105	92
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	11
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,949
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	92	101
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	45	60
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,607	1,889
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	39	15
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	22
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	16,007	18,679
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.9	4.7
% Children In Poverty ('90)	7.8	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Boulder
License Plate Number	51
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	6
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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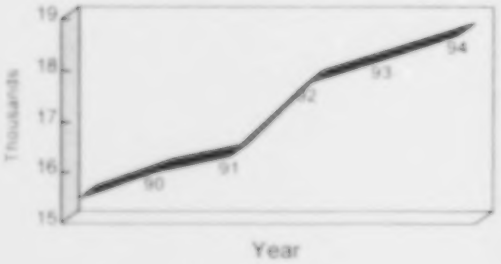
Per Capita Income Change



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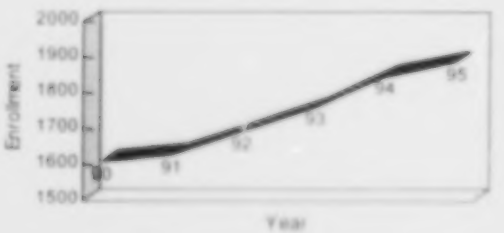
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	105	92
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	8.6	9.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.8	8.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	5.7	7.6

Indicators

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Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.3		5.6	*	6.7
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	9.3		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	82.6		80.4	*	80.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.2		10.8	*	10.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,635		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-95)	7.2		11.6		6.3
% Special Education ('94-95)	8.9		10.2		8.4
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-95)	16.6/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	23.1		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	507		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	92.1		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-95)	7.8		22.4		6.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	8.7		9.4	*	3.8

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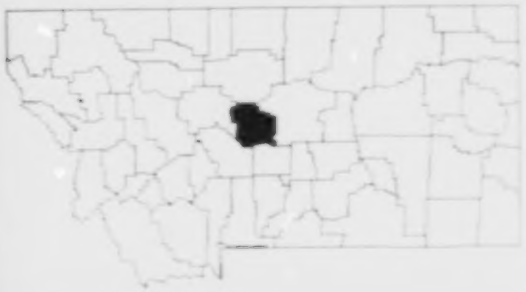
56 Ways to make Kids Count

Read to a child during pregnancy and continue to read to a child early and often.

Jefferson County



Judith Basin County Profile

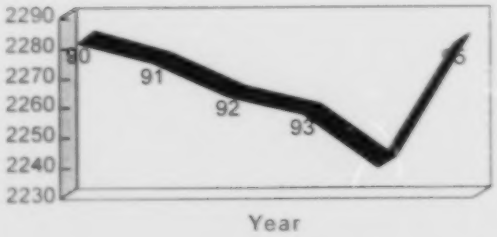
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	2,282	2,281
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	581	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	33	23
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	0
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	495
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	35	31
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	0	7
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	420	488
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	6	1
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	7
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	13,931	16,724
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.4	4.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	16.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Stanford
License Plate Number	36
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	2
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change



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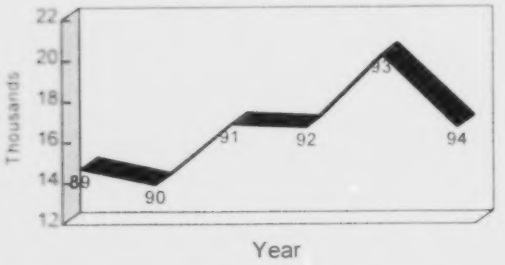
Per Capita Income Change



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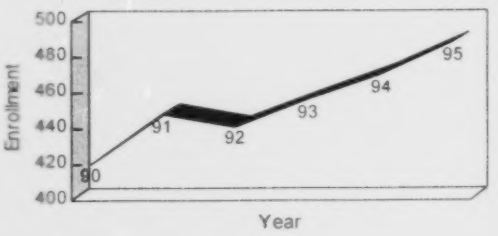
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	33	23
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	*	3.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	65.2		80.4	*	84.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.2		10.8	*	10.9
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,426		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	15.4		11.6		8.0
% Special Education (94-95)	5.7		10.2		9.8
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	10.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	21.7		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	137		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	75.9		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	26.2		22.4		16.2
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	0.0		9.4	*	0.0

Indicators

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Set aside one evening a week for family activities.

Judith Basin County

Lake County Profile

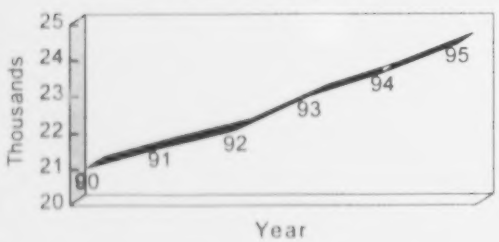
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	21,041	24,479
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	6,349	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	325	292
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	38
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	5,176
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	243	292
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	127	310
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	82	79
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	4,241	4,787
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	90	185
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	114
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	12,901	15,717
Unemployment Rate ('95)	8.2	7.7
% Children In Poverty ('90)	27.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Polson
License Plate Number:	15
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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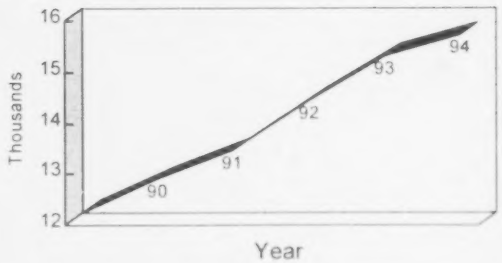

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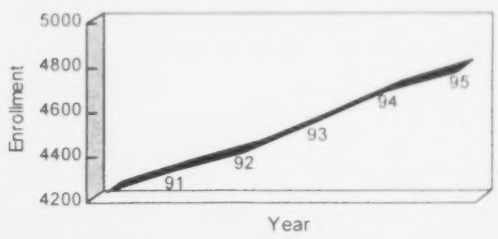
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	325	292
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	16.3	17.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	11.7	13.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	10.8	11.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	5.8		5.6 *		4.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	10.6		7.4 *		15.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	77.2		80.4 *		73.2
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.2		10.8 *		10.5
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,818		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	15.5		11.6		11.1
% Special Education (94-95)	9.7		10.2		6.5
Student:Teacher Ratio (94-95)	15.9:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	61.0		38.3 *		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	3,244		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	85.6		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	38.8		22.4		34.4
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	25.0		940		16.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	13.4		9.4 *		11.7

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Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

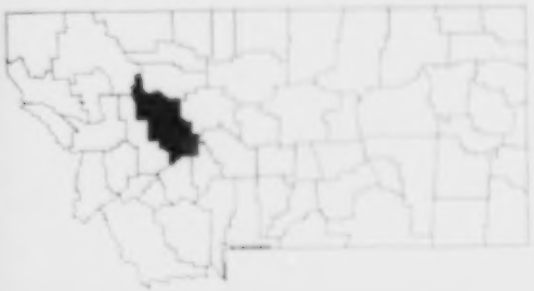
Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Ask youth every day about what they are doing and thinking about.

Lake County



Lewis & Clark County Profile

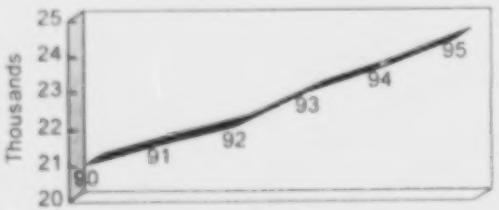
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	47,495	52,785
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	13,144	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	663	669
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	203
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	10,714
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	581	640
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	136	173
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	86	116
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	9,249	10,425
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	299	195
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	98
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,880	19,402
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.3	5.1
% Children In Poverty ('90)	15.5	NA

County Facts

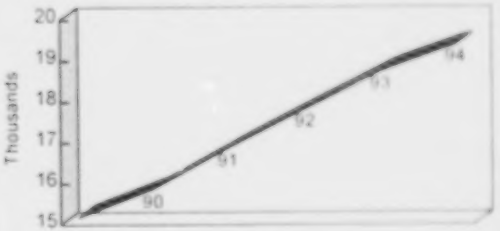
County Seat	Helena
License Plate Number	5
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



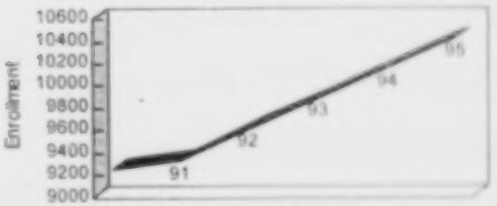
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	663	669
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	12.8	12.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.4	9.3
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	8.4	7.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.6		5.6		6.6
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	8.9		7.4		3.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	85.4		80.4		81.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	13.5		10.8		11.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,473		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	7.4		11.6		5
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.2		10.2		8.1
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	17.4/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	35.0		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	4,292		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	84.0		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	14.4		22.4		13.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	66.0		940		13.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	9.3		9.4		9.4

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted, i.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Volunteer in the school to tutor and support students.

Liberty County Profile

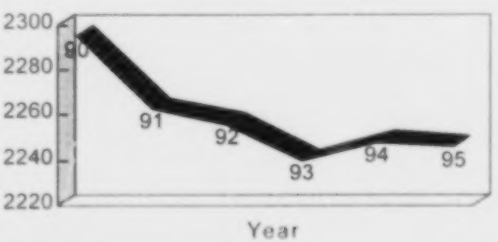
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	2,295	2,246
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	732	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	42	21
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	2
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	585
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	32	31
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	16	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	13	21
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	523	564
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	2	4
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	6
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	19,360	17,970
Unemployment Rate ('95)	1.8	2.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	16.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Chester
License Plate Number	48
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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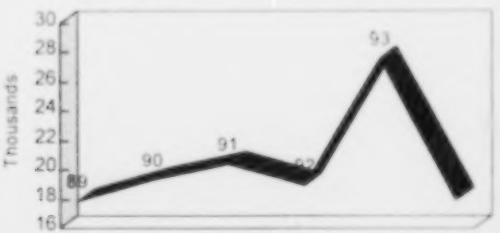
Per Capita Income Change



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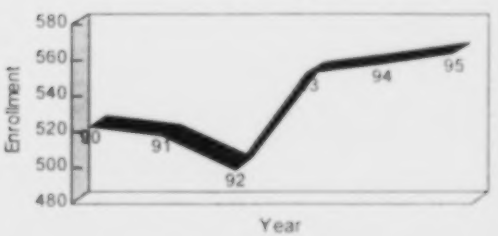
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	42	21
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	2.4	9.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	2.4	4.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	4.8

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	14.3		5.6	•	9.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	76.2		80.4	•	68.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.9		10.8	•	9.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,160		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	6.3		11.6		4.0
% Special Education ('94-'95)	6.7		10.2		12.1
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	11.6/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	23.1		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	49		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	77.6		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	12.2		22.4		13.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	4.8		9.4	•	2.4

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Regularly renegotiate family rules with teenagers so they are developmentally appropriate, and are consistently and fairly enforced.

Lincoln County Profile

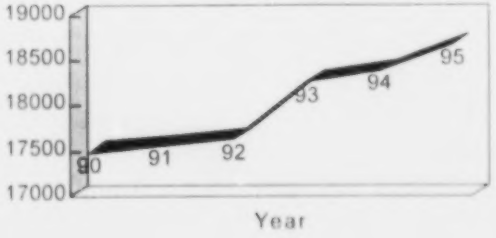
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	17,481	18,678
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	5,229	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	217	209
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	23
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	4,157
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	238	262
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	78	45
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	76	201
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	3,913	3,911
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	71	113
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	66
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	12,027	14,915
Unemployment Rate ('95)	12.3	14.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	17.3	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Libby
License Plate Number	56
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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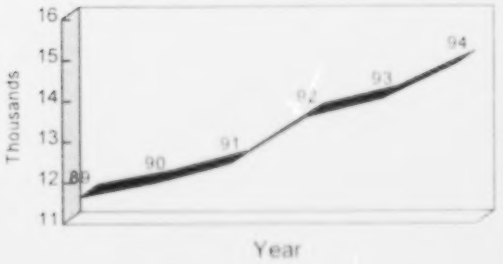
Per Capita Income Change



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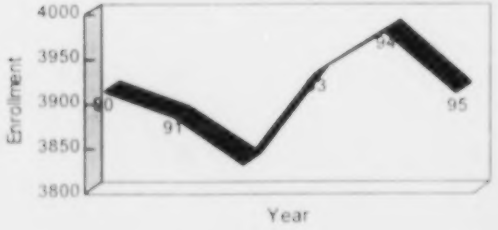
Public School Enrollment Change



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A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	217	209
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	15.2	15.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.8	12.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	7.9	10.1

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.8		5.6	*	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	15.3		7.4	*	9.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	83.2		80.4	*	81.6
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.3		10.8	*	11.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,555		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	13.4		11.6		11.1
% Special Education (94-95)	9.0		10.2		7.2
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	16.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	61.7		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	2,499		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	74.6		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	25.5		22.4		8.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	33.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	12.0		9.4	*	8.8

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

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Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

A healthy child has parents who are actively involved in their life.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

McCone County Profile

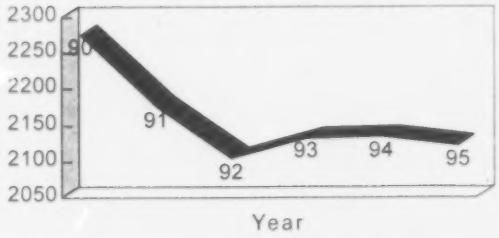
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	2,276	2,121
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	657	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	27	19
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	10
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	359
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	37	30
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	4	11
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	440	348
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	1	2
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	12,110	14,544
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.2	3.1
% Children In Poverty ('90)	22.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Circle
License Plate Number	41
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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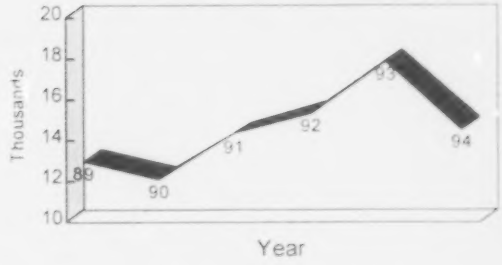
Per Capita Income Change



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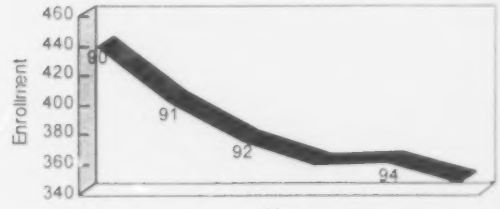
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	27	19
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	3.7	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.7	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	5.3		5.6	•	11.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	78.9		80.4	•	85.2
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.0		10.8	•	11.9
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,818		2673	■	NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	9.7	■	11.6		8.6
% Special Education ('94-'95)	12.3		10.2	■	11.4
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	12.8/1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	95.5		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	62		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	98.4		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	13.2	■	22.4		9.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	0.0		9.4	•	3.7

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Support community organizations as a volunteer or through financial contributions; include your children in family discussions about how to contribute to charitable organizations.

McCone County

Madison County Profile

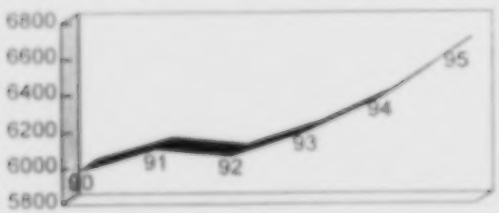
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	5,989	6,662
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,329	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	76	75
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	3
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,141
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	67	61
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	8	10
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,010	1,111
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	7	17
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	25
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	12,861	14,818
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.2	5.1
% Children In Poverty ('90)	25.1	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Virginia City
License Plate Number	25
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change



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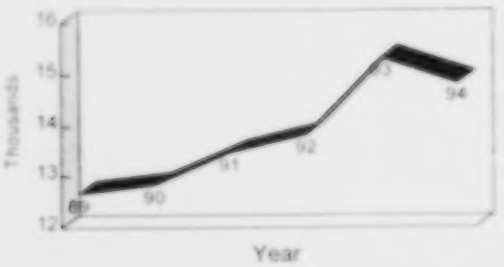
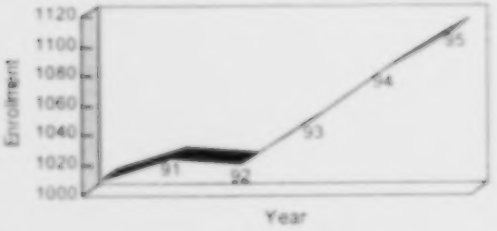
Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,216 students.

montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	76	75
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.5	4.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	7.9	2.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.6	2.7

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State				State	% More Than State				1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.7					5.6	•				3.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0					7.4	•				0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	87.8					80.4	•				69.9
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.1					10.8	•				10.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,860					2673	■				NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	10.9				■	11.6					7.3
% Special Education (94-95)	9.2				■	10.2					9.4
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	14.4/1				■	16.4/1					NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	6.3					38.3	•				NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	345					78820					NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	82.9					75.1	■				NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	18.3				■	22.4					13.2
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0					940					0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	2.7					9.4	•				7.9

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Model an ongoing interest in learning and new discoveries.

Madison County

Meagher County Profile

Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	1,819	1,826
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90))	484	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	25	22
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	2
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	369
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	20	24
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	23	24
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	8	17
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	297	328
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	3	7
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,031	18,850
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.6	6.1
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.6	NA

County Facts

County Seat	White Sulpher Springs
License Plate Number	47
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change

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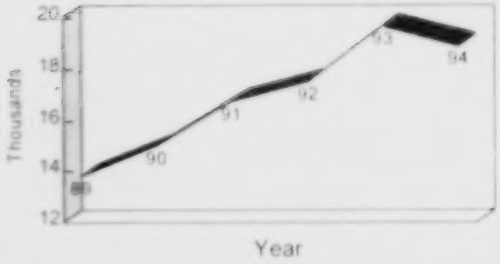
Per Capita Income Change



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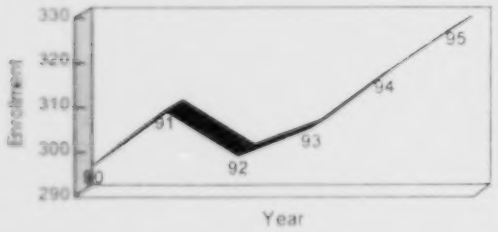
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	25	22
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	12.0	13.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	4.0	4.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	13.6

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	13.6		5.6	*	4.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	68.2		80.4	*	56.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.3		10.8	*	9.5
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,652		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	15.4		11.6		11.3
% Special Education (94-95)	8.7		10.2		9.6
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	12.9/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	31.3		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	104		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	89.4		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	18.9		22.4		25.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	4.5		9.4	*	4.0

Data Sources:

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High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Talk with teenagers about life goals, priorities, and dreams.

Meagher County

Mineral County Profile

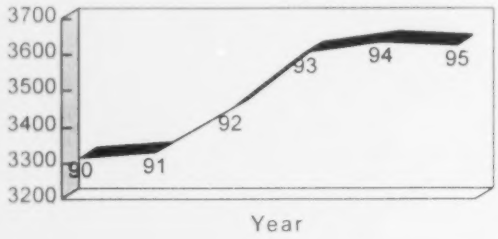
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	3,315	3,626
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	981	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	34	37
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	30
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	955
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	68	66
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	38	32
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	8	22
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	867	901
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	11	23
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	72
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	11,118	11,707
Unemployment Rate ('95)	8.8	13.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	25.9	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Superior
License Plate Number	54
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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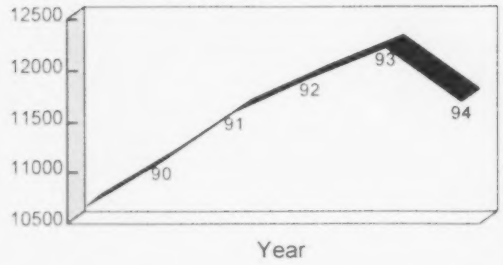

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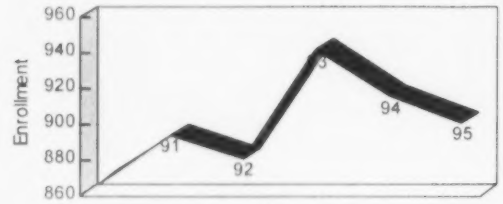
Public School Enrollment Change



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A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Mineral County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	34	37
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	14.7	18.9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.8	13.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	11.8	5.4

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	10.8		5.6	*	2.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	75.7		80.4	*	64.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.7		10.8	*	8.9
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,391		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	14.1		11.6		8.8
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.4		10.2		6.0
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	14.0/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	43.2		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	565		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	74.7		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	26.6		22.4		18.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	2.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	13.5		9.4	*	8.8

Indicators

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High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

A healthy child has a nurturing, warm, loving relationship with at least one adult.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Missoula County Profile

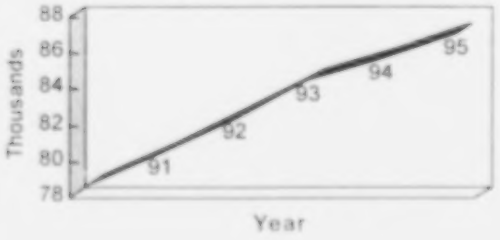
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	78,687	87,130
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90)	20,233	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	1,095	1,110
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	230
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	15,806
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	717	836
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	895	1,134
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	83	161
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	13,191	14,511
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	363	340
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	439
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	15,050	18,446
Unemployment Rate ('95)	5.9	5.2
% Children in Poverty ('90)	19.3	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Missoula
License Plate Number	4
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	12
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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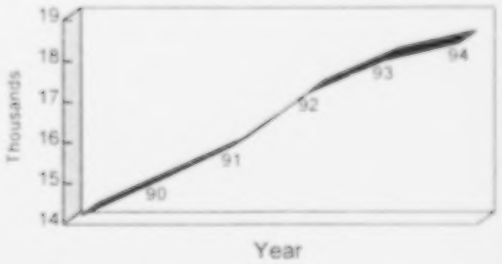
Per Capita Income Change



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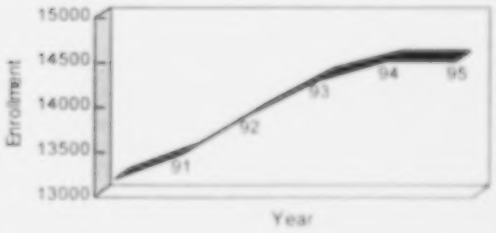
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	1,095	1,110
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.7	8.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	5.7	6.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	5.7	4.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	5.4		5.6		8.0
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	10.0		7.4		13.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester (95)	87.4		80.4		80.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	11.5		10.8		10.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	2,933		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94/95)	8.6		11.6		6.1
% Special Education (94/95)	11.1		10.2		11.3
Student Teacher Ratio (94/95)	17.4/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	16.5		18.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	7,303		7882.0		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	83.4		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94/95)	21.9		22.4		18.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	65.0		94.0		24.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	6.8		9.4		5.7

Indicators

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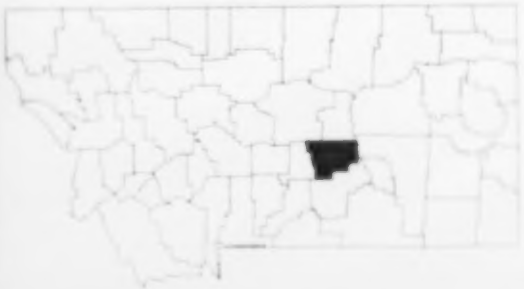
56 Ways to make Kids Count

Stay in contact with your child's teachers; don't wait for a report card.

Missoula County



Musselshell County Profile

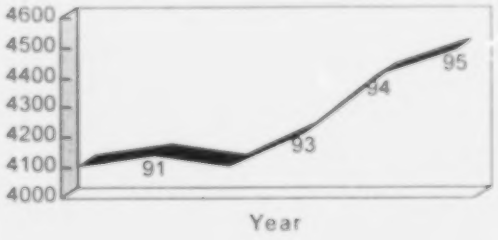
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	4,106	4,491
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,043	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	41	59
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	11
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	926
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	56	63
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	7	3
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	11	38
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	834	885
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	16	46
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	103
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	12,221	14,569
Unemployment Rate ('95)	7.1	8.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	28	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Roundup
License Plate Number	23
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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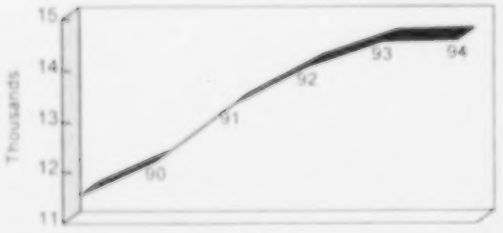

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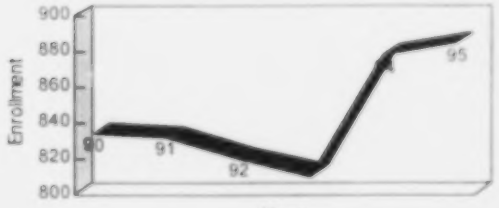

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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	41	59
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	4.9	10.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	2.4	6.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	2.4	3.4

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	8.5		5.6	•	2.4
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	24.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	71.2		80.4	•	63.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.5		10.8	•	9.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,525	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	17.1		11.6	■	12.7
% Special Education ('94-'95)	11.2		10.2	■	11.1
Student Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	14.9:1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	44.7		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	365		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	79.7		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	27.1		22.4	■	22.9
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	4.0		940		2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.8		9.4	•	2.4

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 1%: If the difference between the County and the State is 1% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Limit hours on after school jobs to no more than 15 hours per week.

Park County Profile

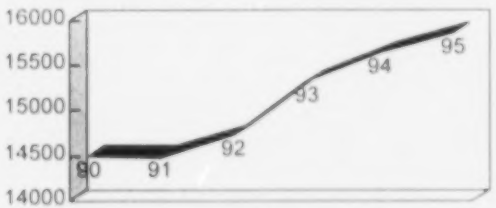
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	14,484	15,856
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	3,605	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	177	198
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	35
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	2,869
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	131	169
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	278	223
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	84	86
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	2,173	2,560
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	46	54
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	86
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	12,307	15,857
Unemployment Rate ('95)	5.4	4.6
% Children In Poverty ('90)	20.7	NA

County Facts

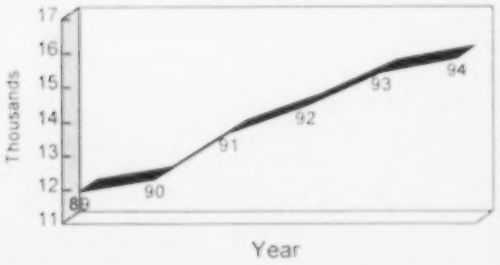
County Seat	Livingston
License Plate Number	49
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



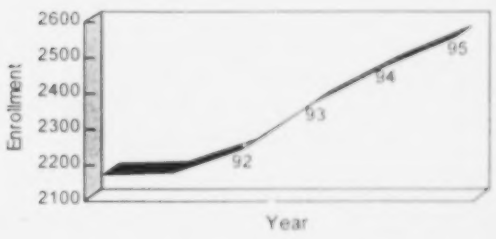
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	177	198
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	12.4	6.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	6.2	4.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.8	2.0

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted. I.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.6		5.6	*	8.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	5.8		7.4	*	23.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	87.3		80.4	*	79.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.2		10.8	*	11.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,647		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	8.5	■	11.6		8.3
% Special Education (94-95)	10.0		10.2		12.5
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	16.3/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	33.3		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	1,040		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	85.6		75.1	■	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	21.1	■	22.4		17.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	15.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	4.5		9.4	*	6.2

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

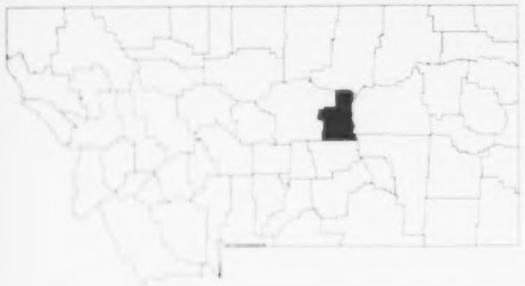
Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Regularly spend time helping others—and talk with children about why you do it.



Petroleum County Profile

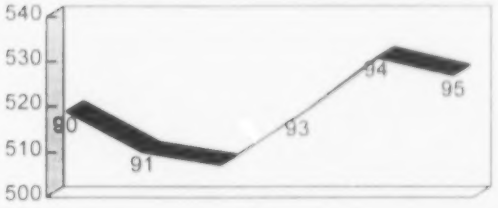
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	519	527
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	141	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	8	4
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	1
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	122
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	11	9
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	0	4
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	100	118
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	4	0
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	11,206	13,037
Unemployment Rate ('95)	2.3	4.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	28.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Winnett
License Plate Number	55
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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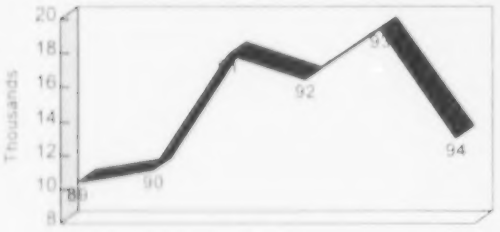
Per Capita Income Change



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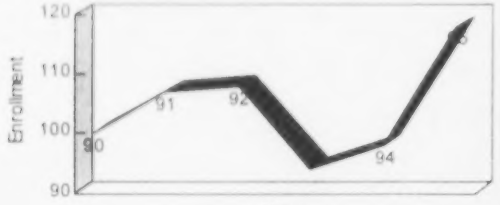
Public School Enrollment Change



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Petroleum County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	8	4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	0.0	25.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	0.0		5.6	•	0.0
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	100.0		80.4	•	87.5
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	14.8		10.8	•	12.6
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	2,896		2673	■	NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	10.7		11.6	•	14.7
% Special Education (94-95)	5.7		10.2	•	11.1
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	9.9:1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	66.7		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	26		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	92.3		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	29.7		22.4	•	15.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	1.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	0.0		9.4	•	0.0

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

A healthy child has parents who choose high quality child care and education.

Phillips County Profile

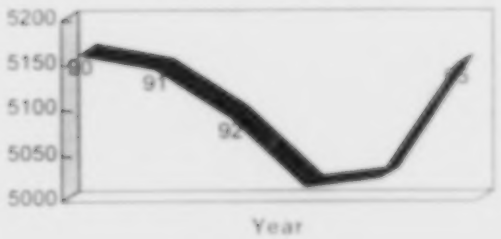
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	5,163	5,151
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	1,561	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	81	66
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	5
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	1,157
# High School Graduates (94-95)	62	101
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	84	44
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	6	9
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	1,076	1,104
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	5	11
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	23
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,472	15,410
Unemployment Rate (95)	4.8	6.1
% Children In Poverty (90)	20.0	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Malta
License Plate Number	11
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	4
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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Per Capita Income Change

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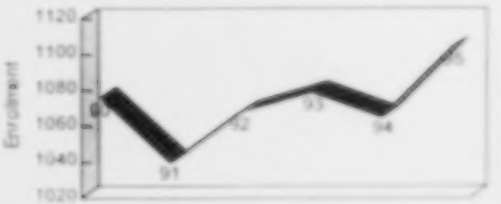
Public School Enrollment Change



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A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	81	66
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	13.6	10.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.9	9.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	9.9	6.1

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	1.5		5.6	•	7.4
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	65.2		80.4	•	72.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	8.9		10.8	•	9.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,519		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	18.4		11.6		13.0
% Special Education ('94-'95)	9.3		10.2		8.9
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	11.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	24.6		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	352		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	84.9		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	20.2		22.4		21.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	24.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	9.1		9.4	•	9.9

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Reaffirm and honor the healthy choices that youth make.

Pondera County Profile

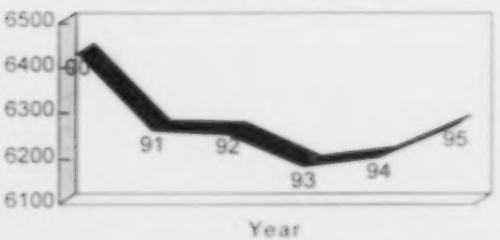
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	6,433	6,274
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90)	1,973	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	111	94
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	16
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,621
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	89	91
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	57	61
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	7	29
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,453	1,531
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	11	23
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	19
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,017	17,823
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.7	4.4
% Children In Poverty ('90)	18.2	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Conrad
License Plate Number	26
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	5
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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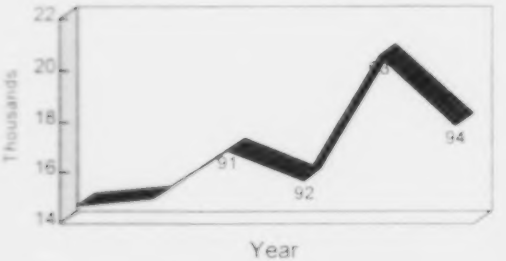
Per Capita Income Change



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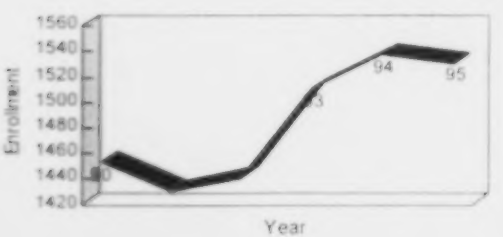
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	111	94
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.8	13.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	5.4	10.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	4.5	4.3

Indicators

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Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.3		5.6	•	5.4
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	9.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	82.8		80.4	•	75.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.5		10.8	•	9.4
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,622		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	10.8		11.6		11
% Special Education (94-95)	8.4		10.2		7.9
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	13.5/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	23.1		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	719		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	54.8		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	31.2		22.4		29.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	10.6		9.4	•	5.4

Data Sources:

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

CELEBRATE TEENS—Be involved and support Montana TEEN DAY in your community, February 4, 1997

Powder River County Profile

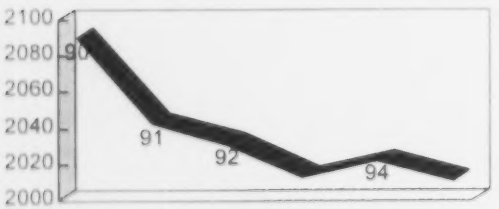
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	2,090	2,011
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	576	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	22	26
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	3
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	431
# High School Graduates (94-95)	37	35
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	2	2
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	408	429
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	2	4
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	12,729	15,399
Unemployment Rate (95)	1.9	2.4
% Children In Poverty (90)	25.0	NA

County Facts

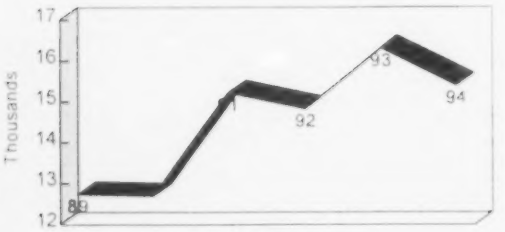
County Seat	Broadus
License Plate Number	9
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	6
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



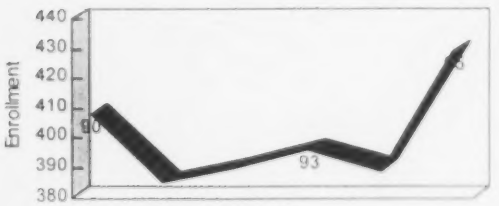
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	22	26
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.1	15.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	4.5	11.5
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	9.1	3.8

Indicators

* **Small Numbers:** One note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison: rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 300 become quite unstable. Therefore, whenever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 300, we use a "star" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted, i.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.7		5.6	*	4.5
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	45.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	80.8		80.4	*	76.2
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.5		10.8	*	8.7
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,472		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	8.1		11.6		6.0
% Special Education (94-95)	12.3		10.2		9.5
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	12.1/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	0.0		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	86		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	73.3		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	14.5		22.4		9.8
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	2.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	11.5		9.4	*	4.5

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

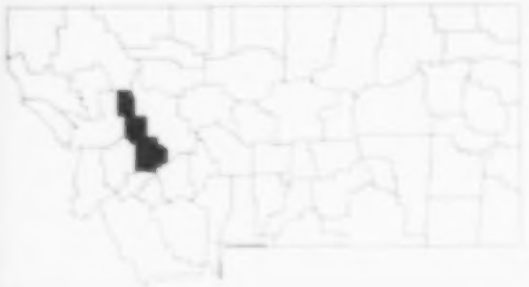
Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves satisfactory housing, good nutrition, quality education, adequate family income, a supportive social network, and access to community resources.



Powell County Profile

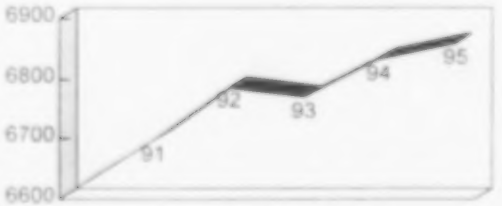
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	6,620	6,859
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,486	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	79	82
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	7
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,205
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	75	67
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	20	40
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,088	1,165
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	43	46
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	38
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	12,617	14,133
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.9	8.0
% Children in Poverty ('90)	27.6	NA

County Facts

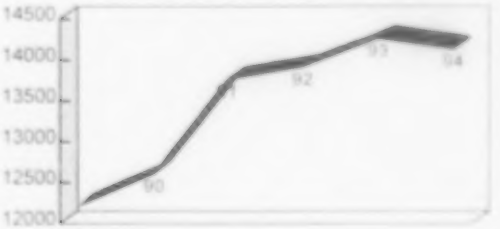
County Seat	Deer Lodge
License Plate Number	28
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



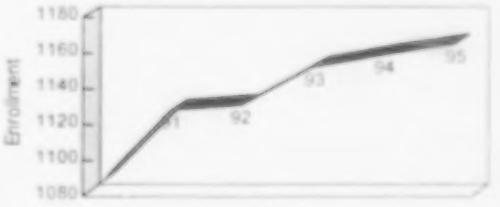
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,316 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 16 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	79	82
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	17.7	12.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	12.7	6.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	6.3	9.8

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	2.4		5.6	•	5.7
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	71.6		80.4	•	70.1
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.4		10.8	•	9.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2644		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94/'95)	14.2		11.6		7.5
% Special Education ('94/'95)	11.8		10.2		8.1
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94/'95)	14.9:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	24.7		38.1	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	523		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	84.3		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94/'95)	25.7		22.4		14.7
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	4.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.1		9.4	•	12.7

Indicators

• **Small Numbers:** One note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison: rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 100 become quite unstable. Therefore, whenever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 100, we use a "dot" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

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Differences Less Than 5%: If the difference between the County and the State is 5% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics Department of Public Health & Human Services Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

A healthy child will have lots of playtime and recreation.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Powell County

Prairie County Profile

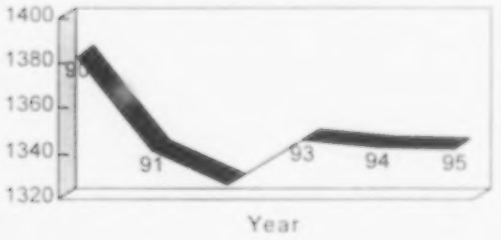
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	1,383	1,342
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	327	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	10	9
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	3
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	256
# High School Graduates (94-95)	29	18
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	0	2
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	275	254
Security		
# Out- of-Home Placement (95)	0	1
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	14,366	18,294
Unemployment Rate (95)	3.7	4.6
% Children In Poverty (90)	13.7	NA

County Facts

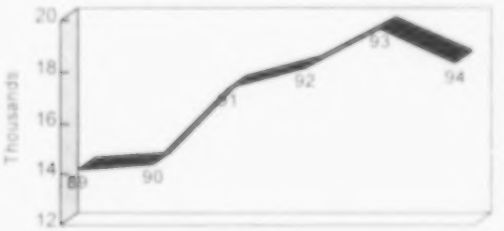
County Seat	Terry
License Plate Number	45
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



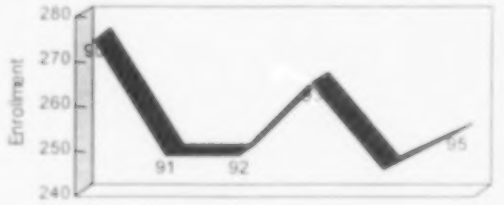
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	10	9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	0.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State				State	% More Than State				1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0					5.6	•				10.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0					7.4	•				0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	100.0					80.4	•				90.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.0					10.8	•				10.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,262				▬	2673					NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	18.0					11.6	•				3.9
% Special Education ('94-'95)	8.2					10.2	•				11.8
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	11.7:1				▬	16.4:1					NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	41.7					38.3	•				NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	53					78820					NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	71.0					75.1	•				NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	14.2					22.4	•				10.5
# of Youths Under 21 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0					940					1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	0.0					9.4	•				0.0

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted. I.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 1%: If the difference between the County and the State is 1% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Teach youth caring skills, and provide opportunities to use them.

Ravalli County Profile

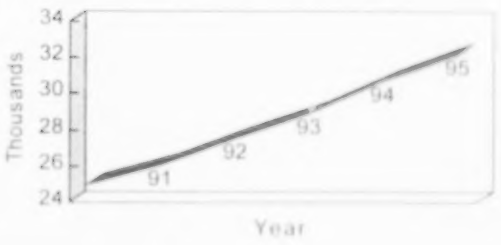
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95e)	25,010	32,230
Total Youth Population (0-17) (96)	6,851	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	312	359
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	49
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	6,398
# High School Graduates (94-95)	324	362
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	280	235
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	52	119
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	4,880	6,024
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	72	66
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	28
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	13,013	15,143
Unemployment Rate (95)	8.4	6.5
% Children in Poverty (90)	23.3	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Hamilton
License Plate Number	13
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	2
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	3

Population Change



US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 12 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change

During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change

Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	312	359
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.9	8.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	5.1	5.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.8	5.6

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.2		5.6		5.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4		6.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	78.5		80.4		84.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.6		10.8		11.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,756		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	16.4		11.6		12.7
% Special Education (94-95)	10.4		10.2		8.5
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	17.5/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	33.6		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	2,481		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	83.4		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	19.6		22.4		16.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	9.0		940		4.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	5.0		9.4		5.1

Indicators

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Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Expect students to do well - by graduation a student should be able to write a 25-page paper, speak two languages, show integrity, trustworthiness and use good judgment, and be proficient in calculus and computer technology.

Richland County Profile

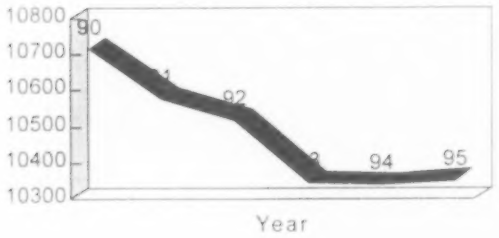
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	10,716	10,351
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	3,386	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	128	108
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	10
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	2,383
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	165	190
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	21	30
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	2,443	2,353
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	20	20
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	48
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	13,813	16,944
Unemployment Rate ('95)	6.2	5.8
% Children In Poverty ('90)	16.7	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Sidney
License Plate Number	27
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	6
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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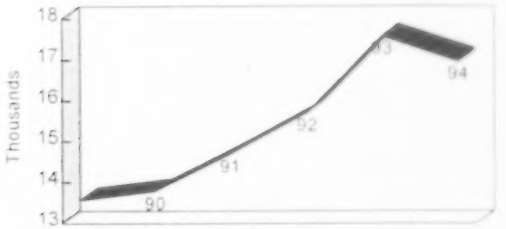
Per Capita Income Change



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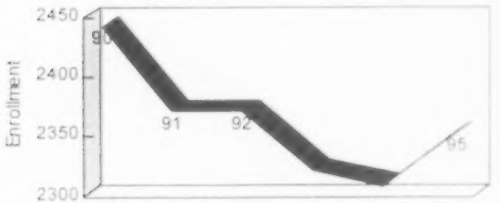
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

Richland County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	128	108
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.4	10.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	6.3	5.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	4.7	2.8

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	3.7		5.6	•	3.9
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	0.0		7.4	•	16.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester (95)	79.6		80.4	•	78.7
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	9.3		10.8	•	10.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	3,248		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	7.4		11.6		7.1
% Special Education (94-95)	9.4		10.2		10.2
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	15.7:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	46.0		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	980		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	71.0		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	18.7		22.4		14.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	11.0		940		5.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	5.6		9.4	•	6.3

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

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Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves the opportunity to develop positive values and become a responsible citizen in his community.

Roosevelt County Profile

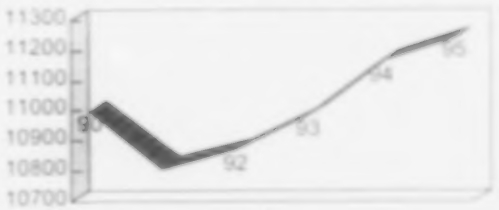
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	10,999	11,243
Total Youth Population (0-17 (90)	3,876	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	265	203
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	8
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	2,917
# High School Graduates (94-95)	145	124
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	5	9
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	2,683	2,908
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	99	115
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	145
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	10,723	13,307
Unemployment Rate (95)	10.8	10.1
% Children in Poverty (90)	33.7	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Wolf Point
License Plate Number	17
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	6
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change

During the years 1989 through 1994, all Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change

Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 11,236 students.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	265	203
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	19.6	23.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	18.1	21.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	14.3	16.7

Indicators

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Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	2.5		5.6	•	4.2
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	10.2		7.4	•	15.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	73.4		80.4	•	67.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	8.7		10.8	•	9.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) ($)	2,470	■	2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	11.4		11.6		12.4
% Special Education ('94-'95)	13.5		10.2	■	7.8
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	13.6:1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	71.1		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	2,960		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	74.0		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	59.9		22.4	■	44.8
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	20.0		940		14.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	21.7		9.4	•	18.1

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Honor youth volunteers the same way we recognize athletes and academic achievers.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Rosebud County Profile

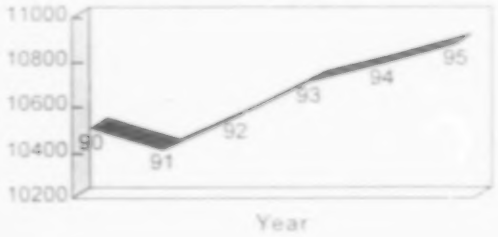
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	10,505	10,881
Total Youth Population (0-17 (90)	3,833	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	208	168
Mental Health		
# Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (95)	NA	55
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	3,368
# High School Graduates (94-95)	144	168
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	399	368
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	28	43
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	2,643	2,757
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement (95)	26	17
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	19
Income Support		
Per Capita Income (94) [5]	14,277	16,698
Unemployment Rate (95)	7.2	8.9
% Children In Poverty (90)	25.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Forsyth
License Plate Number	29
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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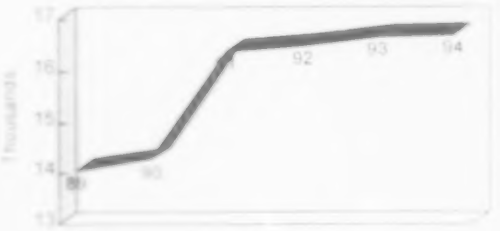
Per Capita Income Change



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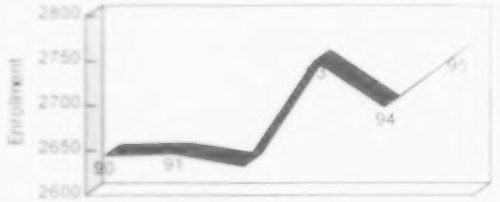
Public School Enrollment Change



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A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	208	188
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	14.9	18.6
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	11.5	15.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	9.1	10.6

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	8.5		5.6	*	3.8
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	6.8		7.4	*	14.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	76.6		80.4	*	70.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.8		10.8	*	9.2
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,253		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	18.0		11.6		10.9
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.8		10.2		8.4
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	12.7:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	29.5		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	1,444		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	51.7		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	36.0		22.4		26.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	15.0		940		7.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	15.4		9.4	*	11.5

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Encourage children to be assertive in appropriate situations, yet provide limits when they need them.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Sanders County Profile

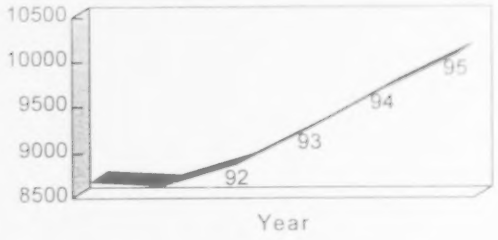
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	8,669	10,089
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90)	2,484	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	111	112
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	14
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	2,073
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	124	152
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	6	11
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	42	58
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,744	2,004
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	30	37
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	10
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	11,482	13,095
Unemployment Rate ('95)	11.0	14.4
% Children In Poverty ('90)	23.9	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Thompson Falls
License Plate Number	15
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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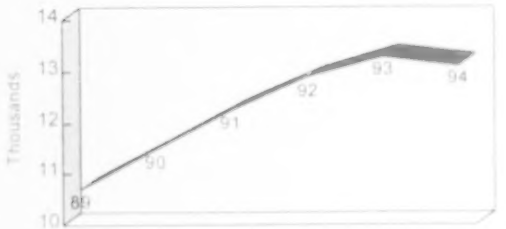
Per Capita Income Change



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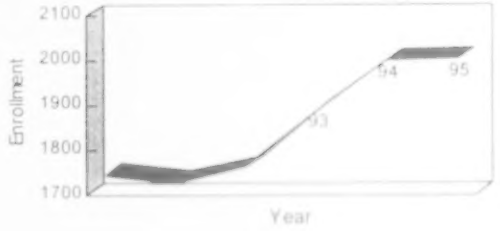
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	111	112
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	15.3	23.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.0	15.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	7.2	15.3

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	4.5		5.6	*	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	36.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	68.8		80.4	*	69.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	9.6		10.8	*	8.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,868		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	13.5		11.6		11.3
% Special Education (94-95)	6.8		10.2		9.0
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	15.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	49.4		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	995		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	70.8		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	30.6		22.4		26.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	9.0		940		2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	15.2		9.4	*	9.0

Indicators

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Model mutual respect. Do not tolerate "put-downs".

Sheridan County Profile

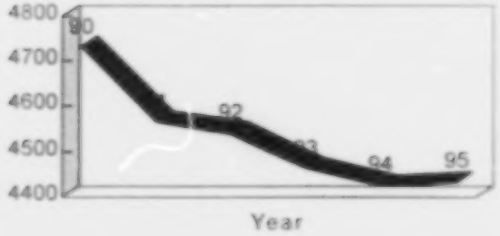
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	4,732	4,431
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,248	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	46	44
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	4
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	920
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	64	82
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	0	3
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,002	917
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	7	7
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	12
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	14,174	18,039
Unemployment Rate ('95)	2.9	2.9
% Children In Poverty ('90)	22.1	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Plentywood
License Plate Number	34
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change



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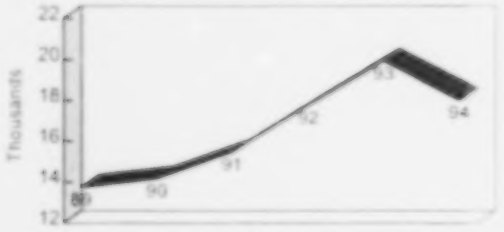
Per Capita Income Change



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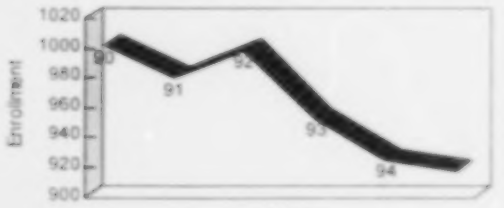
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	46	44
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	2.2	9.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	0.0	6.8
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	0.0	6.8

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less, it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	6.8		5.6	*	4.3
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester ('95)	86.4		80.4	*	78.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.8		10.8	*	9.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,688		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	13.0		11.6		10.8
% Special Education ('94-'95)	8.0		10.2		6.6
Student-Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	11.7/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	15.0		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	139		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	70.5		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	14.0		22.4		14.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.8		9.4	*	0.0

Data Sources:

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Include children in family decisions and explain the decision making process.

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Silver Bow County Profile

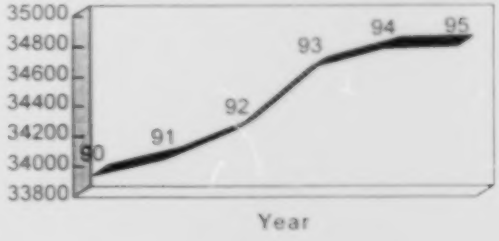
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	33,941	34,795
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	8,438	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	461	41[illegible]
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	77
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	6,513
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	356	313
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	675	595
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	23	41
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	5,584	5,877
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	149	140
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	220
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,388	18,302
Unemployment Rate ('95)	6.9	5.8
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.1	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Butte
License Plate Number	1
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	4
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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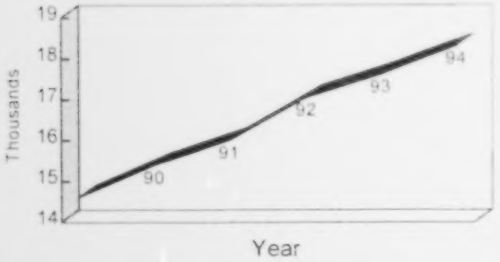
Per Capita Income Change



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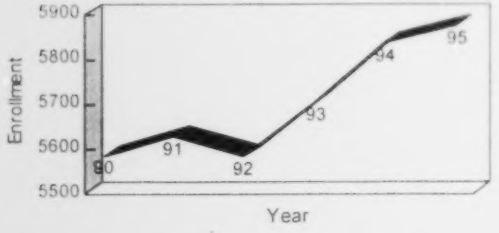
Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted. I.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.
Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT
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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

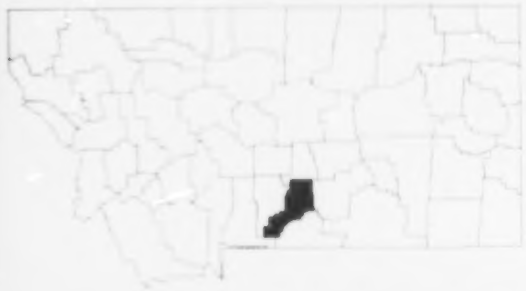
High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	461	412
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	14.3	20.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	10.6	16.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	9.5	11.2

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.0		5.6		5.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	13.4		7.4		9.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	81.9		80.4		72.2
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.0		10.8		8.8
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,550		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	5.0		11.6		5.9
% Special Education (94-95)	12.9		10.2		8.1
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	18.4/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	43.2		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	3,677		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	88.8		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	21.4		22.4		21.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	41.0		940		2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	16.7		9.4		10.6

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves the opportunity to develop healthy ways to cope with stressful life experiences.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation



Stillwater County Profile

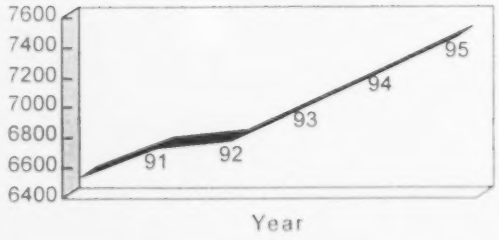
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	6,536	7,466
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,823	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	99	83
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	7
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-95)	NA	1,567
# High School Graduates ('94-95)	104	117
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-95)	6	26
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-95)	1,424	1,541
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	20	24
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	34
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	14,433	17,244
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.9	5.1
% Children In Poverty ('90)	11.9	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Columbus
License Plate Number	32
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	8
# High School Districts (9-12)	5
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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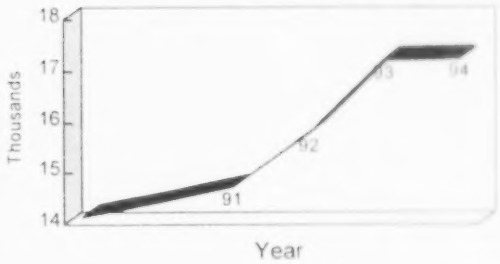

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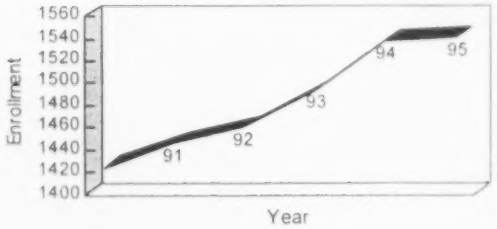
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	99	83
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	6.1	8.4
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	4.0	6.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	4.0	6.0

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	2.4		5.6	*	6.1
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	13.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	85.5		80.4	*	80.8
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.3		10.8	*	11.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,883		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	5.8		11.6		8.0
% Special Education (94-95)	13.8		10.2		14.6
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	14.3/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	31.2		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	372		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	89.5		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	13.2		22.4		10.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		2.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.0		9.4	*	4.0

Data Sources:

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Have regular family meetings to discuss plans, priorities and reasoning.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Sweet Grass County Profile

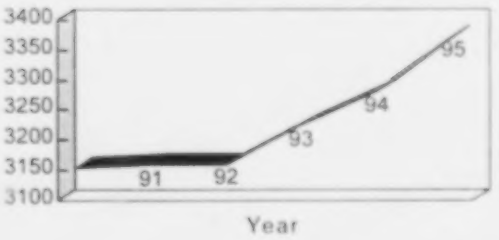
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	3,154	3,374
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	838	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	32	33
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	1
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	607
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	33	45
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	9
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	5	7
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	589	591
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	6	15
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	24
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	14,218	18,316
Unemployment Rate ('95)	2.5	3.7
% Children In Poverty ('90)	11.7	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Big Timber
License Plate Number	40
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	5
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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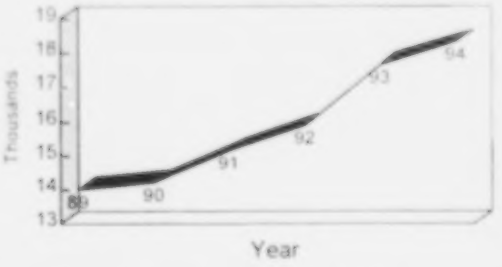

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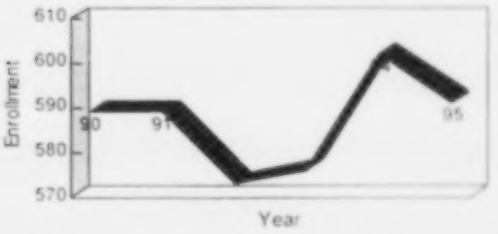
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	12	11
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	10.8	12.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	6.3	9.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	1.1	9.1

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	3.0		5.6	•	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	87.9		80.4	•	78.1
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	11.7		10.8	•	11.0
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [$]	3,243		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	5.6		11.6		9.3
% Special Education (94-95)	8.1		10.2		13.3
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	13.9:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	58.8		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	196		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	84.2		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	17.1		22.4		12.9
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	1.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	9.1		9.4	•	6.3

Indicators

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Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child deserves to be born healthy, to be physically fit, and to achieve self-responsibility for good health habits.

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Teton County Profile

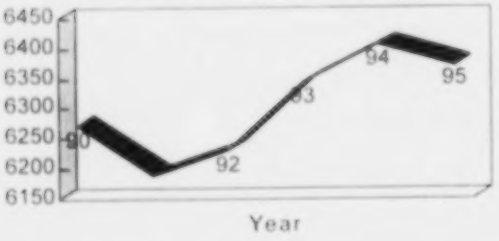
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	6,271	6,371
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('90)	1,824	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	64	84
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	19
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,423
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	93	84
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	68	7
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	15	41
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,266	1,375
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	24	31
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	28
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	15,037	16,413
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.0	3.4
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Choteau
License Plate Number	31
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	7
# High School Districts (9-12)	3
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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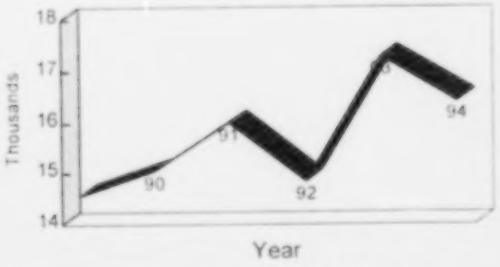

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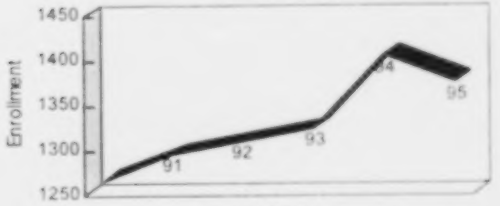
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	64	84
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	6.3	11.9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.2	7.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.1	8.3

Indicators

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Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	7.1		5.6	*	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	16.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	79.5		80.4	*	73.4
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.6		10.8	*	10.3
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,733		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	12.3		11.6		7.2
% Special Education ('94-'95)	9.6		10.2		8.9
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	13.3/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	22.9		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	286		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	110.1		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	16.2		22.4		12
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	1.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	7.1		9.4	*	3.2

Data Sources:

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56 Ways to make Kids Count

Respect and celebrate a child's uniqueness.

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Toole County Profile

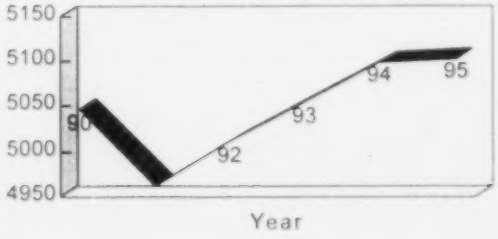
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	5,046	5,103
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	1,477	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	69	60
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	9
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,167
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	64	85
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	42	5
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	10	14
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1042	1148
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	9	21
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	33
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	16,107	18,698
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.1	5.3
% Children In Poverty ('90)	17.7	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Shelby
License Plate Number	21
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	2
# High School Districts (9-12)	1
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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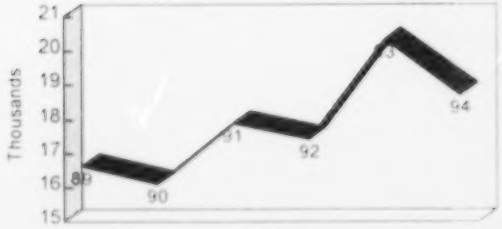

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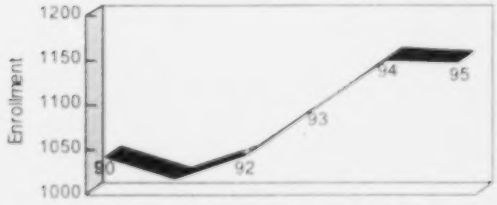
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	69	60
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	5.8	10.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	4.3	6.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	2.9	6.7

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	13.3		5.6	*	5.8
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	90.0		80.4	*	85.5
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.6		10.8	*	10.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	3,411		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	14.7		11.6		17.1
% Special Education (94-95)	5.4		10.2		8.4
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	14.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	41.1		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	346		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	79.5		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	15.8		22.4		16.6
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	3.0		940		1.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.7		9.4	*	4.3

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana
Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT
Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child should have a continuing relationship with a primary health professional or team, and have ready access to secondary and tertiary levels of care.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Treasure County Profile

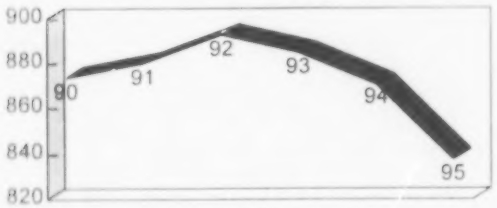
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population (95)	874	837
Total Youth Population 0-17 (90)	245	NA
Resident Live Births (95)	11	9
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served (93)	NA	1
Education*		
Total School Enrollment (94-95)	NA	187
# High School Graduates (94-95)	20	18
# Enrolled - Private School (94-95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School (94-95)	1	2
# Enrolled - Public School (94-95)	181	185
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement (95)	0	0
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases (95)	NA	0
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) (94)	15,579	18,345
Unemployment Rate (95)	3.6	3.4
% Children In Poverty (90)	20.5	NA

County Facts

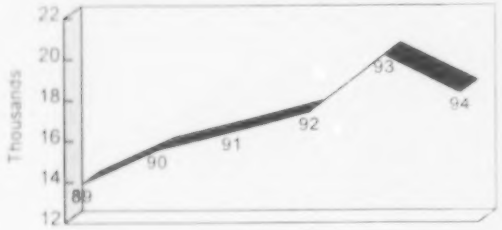
County Seat	Hysham
License Plate Number	33
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



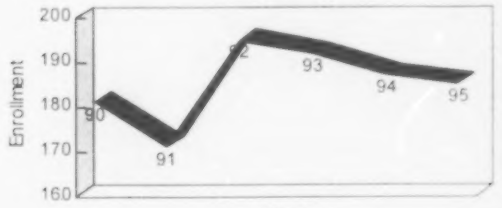
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

montana kids count

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	11	9
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	36.4	11.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	27.3	11.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	10.0	0.0

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	•	0.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	•	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	88.9		80.4	•	60.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	12.9		10.8	•	8.6
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	0		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	9.1		11.6	•	4.9
% Special Education ('94-'95)	10.7		10.2	•	11.1
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	10.6/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	0.0		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	49		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	85.7		75.1	•	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	34.1		22.4	•	19.3
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	0.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	11.1		9.4	•	27.3

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 1%: If the difference between the County and the State is 1% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Allow students opportunities to express their attitudes and ask questions about sexuality.

Valley County Profile

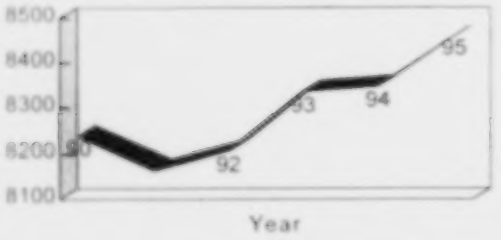
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('93)	8,239	8,462
Total Youth Population (0-17 ('93)	2,249	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	108	99
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	15
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	1,673
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	109	89
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	36	40
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	16	28
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	1,697	1,603*
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	19	22
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	17
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	14,441	18,134
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.4	4.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	22.1	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Glasgow
License Plate Number	20
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	3
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	3

Population Change



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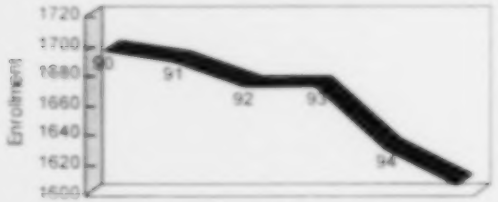
Per Capita Income Change

During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	108	99
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	9.3	11.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	9.3	11.1
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	7.4	6.1

Indicators

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Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted. I.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	11.1		5.6	•	1.9
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	11.2		7.4	•	28.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	79.8		80.4	•	84.3
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	10.1		10.8	•	10.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,709		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. ('94-'95)	14.4		11.6		10.5
% Special Education ('94-'95)	11.4		10.2		11.0
Student/Teacher Ratio ('94-'95)	12.5/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	55.1		38.3	•	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	857		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	76.9		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals ('94-'95)	23.0		22.4		21.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	9.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	11.1		9.4	•	9.3

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.
Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.
Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.
High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Encourage children to express their beliefs verbally and in writing.

Wheatland County Profile

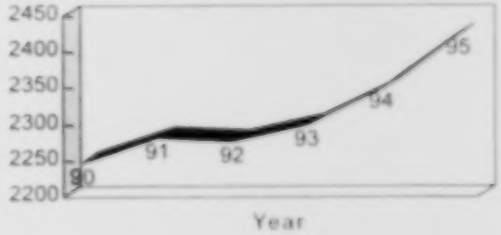
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	2,246	2,425
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	609	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	28	29
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	2
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	511
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	27	30
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	33	43
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	1	3
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	435	465
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	6	12
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	19
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	14,477	17,254
Unemployment Rate ('95)	4.0	5.2
% Children In Poverty ('90)	23.0	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Harlowton
License Plate Number	44
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	4
# High School Districts (9-12)	2
# K-12 Districts	0

Population Change



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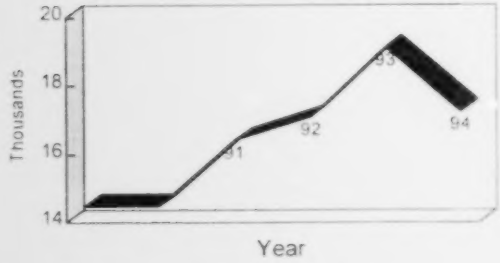
Per Capita Income Change



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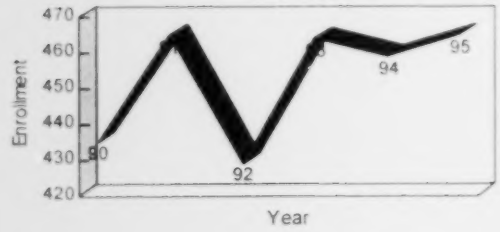
Public School Enrollment Change



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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	28	29
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	14.3	20.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	3.6	17.2
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	3.6	6.9

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	10.3		5.6	*	3.6
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	0.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester ('95)	58.6		80.4	*	57.1
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	8.6		10.8	*	9.1
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	1,871		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	15.5		11.6		10.4
% Special Education (94-95)	11.2		10.2		5.5
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	13.8/1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	31.3		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	268		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	67.2		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	23.7		22.4		19.1
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	4.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	17.2		9.4	*	3.6

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

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Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Every child and adolescent deserves to experience joy, have high self-esteem, have friends, find a sense of efficacy, and believe that they can succeed in life.

Wibaux County Profile

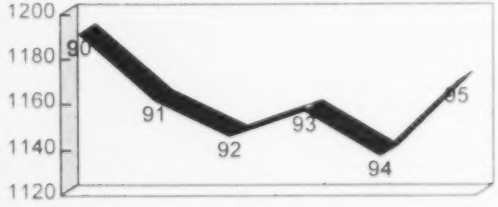
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	1,191	1,170
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	330	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	12	15
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	0
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	252
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	27	28
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	0	0
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	4	1
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	247	251
Security		
# Out- of- Home Placement ('95)	1	3
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	20
Income Support		
Per Capita Income ($) ('94)	11,066	13,149
Unemployment Rate ('95)	3.2	4.5
% Children In Poverty ('90)	19.4	NA

County Facts

County Seat	Wibaux
License Plate Number	52
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	0
# High School Districts (9-12)	0
# K-12 Districts	1

Population Change



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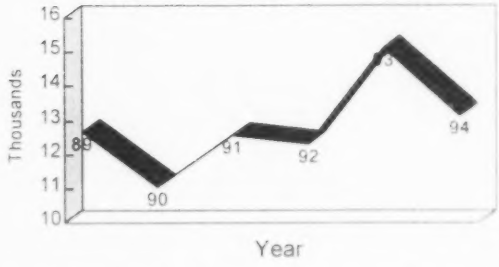
Per Capita Income Change



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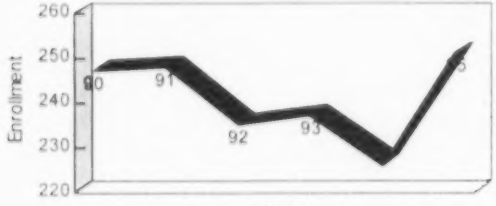
Public School Enrollment Change



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montana kids count

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High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	12	15
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	16.7	6.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	8.3	6.7
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	8.3	6.7

Indicators

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Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight ('95)	0.0		5.6	*	0.0
Infant Mortality Rate ('94)	100.0		7.4	*	0.0
% Entering Prenatal Care in The First Trimester ('95)	73.3		80.4	*	75.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits ('95)	11.1		10.8	*	11.0
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services ('94) [$]	2,945		2673	■	NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	18.3		11.6	*	12.4
% Special Education (94-95)	13.1		10.2	*	8.0
Student/Teacher Ratio (94-95)	12.9/1	■	16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births ('94)	40.0		38.3	*	NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid ('95)	87		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services ('95)	73.6		75.1	*	NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	28.7		22.4	*	21.5
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program ('95)	1.0		940		0.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 ('95)	6.7		9.4	*	8.3

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana.
Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT.
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High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT.

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Establish a teen advisory group for your organization.

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Yellowstone County Profile

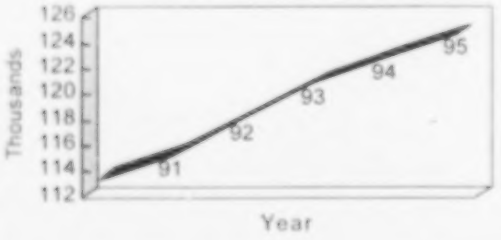
Background Facts

Demographic	1990	Latest
Total Population ('95)	113,419	124,655
Total Youth Population 0-17 ('90)	30,873	NA
Resident Live Births ('95)	1,687	1,651
Mental Health		
# Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children Served ('95)	NA	237
Education*		
Total School Enrollment ('94-'95)	NA	24,017
# High School Graduates ('94-'95)	1,281	1,325
# Enrolled - Private School ('94-'95)	1,141	1,606
# Enrolled - Home School ('94-'95)	159	303
# Enrolled - Public School ('94-'95)	20,482	22,108
Security		
# Out-of-Home Placement ('95)	553	623
# of Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect Cases ('95)	NA	702
Income Support		
Per Capita Income [$] ('94)	16,803	20,530
Unemployment Rate ('95)	5.0	4.8
% Children In Poverty ('90)	15.0	NA

County Facts

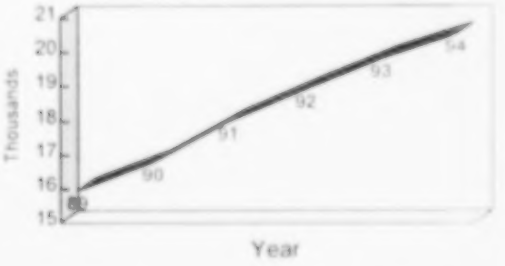
County Seat	Billings
License Plate Number	3
# Elementary Districts (K-8)	13
# High School Districts (9-12)	4
# K-12 Districts	2

Population Change



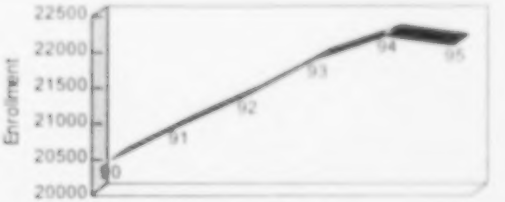
US Census data for 1995 estimates that during the first half of the decade, 17 out of 56 Montana counties (30%) experienced a decrease in population. Thirty nine (39) counties showed an increase in population. The state's population, as a whole, grew by an estimated 81,116 persons.

Per Capita Income Change



During the years 1989 through 1994, all of Montana's counties experienced per capita income growth. However, between 1993 and 1994, 36 out of 56 (64%) counties experienced a decrease in per capita income levels.

Public School Enrollment Change



Between the 1989-1990 and 1994-1995 school years, 46 counties (82%) experienced increases in school enrollment. For the state as a whole, school enrollment has increased by 13,236 students.

Yellowstone County

High Risk Family Formation Index	1990	1995
# Resident Live Births	1,687	1,651
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20	11.1	11.0
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Not Married	7.6	8.3
% Births To Mothers Under Age 20 & Education Less Than Grade 12	5.7	6.1

Indicator	Latest	% Less Than State	State	% More Than State	1990
% Low Birth Weight (95)	5.6		5.6		5.9
Infant Mortality Rate (94)	5.6		7.4		9.0
% Entering Prenatal Care In The First Trimester (95)	84.0		80.4		74.0
Avg. # of Prenatal Visits (95)	12.0		10.8		11.0
Avg. Cost of Medicaid Pregnancy Services (94) [5]	2,371		2673		NA
% Title 1 Remedial Ed. (94-95)	8.9		11.6		7.8
% Special Education (94-95)	12.0		10.2		11.8
Student Teacher Ratio (94-95)	17.6:1		16.4/1		NA
% Medicaid Births (94)	40.1		38.3		NA
# of Children (0-21) Eligible to Receive Medicaid (95)	9,862		78820		NA
% of Eligible Children (0-21) Accessing Medicaid Services (95)	83.3		75.1		NA
% of Children Eligible To Receive Free & Reduced Meals (94-95)	18.6		22.4		18.0
# of Youths Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Program (95)	92.0		940		26.0
% Births To Single Teens - Under 20 (95)	8.3		9.4		7.6

Indicators

- **Small Numbers:** One note of caution when using rates or percents for comparison: rates and percentages calculated with population bases less than 100 become quite unstable. Therefore, whenever a rate or percent is calculated using a base less than 100, we use a "star" to point out the data for that indicator is using an unstable base.

Indicators Expressed As Numbers: Indicators expressed as numbers are not charted. I.e. # of Children Eligible to Receive Medicaid and # of Youth Under 20 Admitted to Alcohol & Drug Treatment Programs.

Differences Less Than 3%: If the difference between the County and the State is 3% or less it is not charted.

Data Sources:

Demographic & Economic: Census & Economic Information Center, Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Education: Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT

Health: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Medicaid: Health Policy & Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Security: Child & Family Services Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

Mental Health & Alcohol & Drug Treatment: Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

High Risk Family Formation Index: Records & Statistics, Department of Public Health & Human Services, Helena, MT

56 Ways to make Kids Count

Cherish children.

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Acknowledgements

Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition Board of Directors

President
Betty Hidalgo, RN
Great Falls Clinic
1400 29th Street South, Great Falls, MT 59401

Vice President
Rev. Kenneth Moore
First Christian Church
311 Power Street, Helena, MT 59601

Treasurer
Dave Jackson
Jackson, Murdo, Grant and McFarland
203 North Ewing, Helena, MT 59601

Secretary
Doris Biersdorf, RD
Yellowstone City-County Health Department
PO Box 35033, Billings, MT 59107

Medical Advisor
Tom Key, MD
Perinatologist
Great Falls Clinic
1400 29th Street South, Great Falls, MT 59401

Members
Iris Basta
Jackson, Murdo, Grant and McFarland
203 North Ewing, Helena, MT 59601

Joye Kohl, Ed.D.
Parents and Adolescents Can Talk, Inc.
5727 Blackwood Road, Bozeman, MT 59715

Jodi Overstreeet
Chair, Gallatin County Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
P. O. Box 1063, Three Forks, MT 59752

Tammy Pluebell
1231 Stuart
Helena, MT 59601

Carl Tanberg, CPA
64 Whitetail Lane, Clancy, MT 59634

Kathy Toney, RN
Director Women's Health Services
St. Vincent Hospital
1233 North 30th Street, Billings, MT 59101

Joyce Williams, MD
181 12th Avenue SW, Sidney, MT 59270

Steve Yeakel
Government Affairs Consulting
54 Last Chance Gulch, Suite 4
Helena, MT 59604

Staff
Elizabeth Roeth-Espelin, RNC, MBA
Executive Director

Elsie Armstrong
Executive Assistant

Flora Sebens
Administrative Assistant

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition
316 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601
406-449-8611

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies - The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Acknowledgements

KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee

Trish Bloom
Project Coordinator
Caring Program
Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Montana
404 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Stephen F. Duncan, Ph.D.
Family & Human Development Specialist
Montana State University Extension Service
316 Herrick Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717

Donald E. Espelin, MD
Universal Consulting
5601 York Road, Helena, MT 59601

Maxine Ferguson, RN, MN
Bureau Chief
Family & Community Health Bureau
Department of Public Health & Human Services
Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59620

Robert Howard
GHS Public Relations
330 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Jacqueline J. Jandt
Program Specialist
Medicaid Services Bureau
Department of Public Health & Human Services
Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59620

William H. McBroom, Ph.D.
Center for Population Research
Department of Sociology
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Rev. Kenneth W. Moore
First Christian Church
311 Power Street, Helena, MT 59601

Dori Nielson, Ed.D.
Senior Educational Analyst
Office of Public Instruction
PO Box 202501, Helena, MT 59620

Fred W. Reed, Ph.D.
Center for Population Research
Department of Sociology
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Patricia A. B. Roberts
Program Manager
Census & Economic Information Center
Department of Commerce
1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620-0501

Elizabeth Roeth-Espelin, RNC, MBA
Executive Director
Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
The Montana Coalition
316 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Sam Sperry
Bureau Chief
Vital Records & Health Statistics
Department of Public Health & Human Services
111 N. Sanders, Helena, MT 59620

Carl Tanberg, CPA
64 Whitetail Lane, Clancy, MT 59634

Kenneth C. Taylor, MA
Prevention Specialist
Addictive and Mental Disorders Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services
Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59620

Steve Yeakel
Montana Council for
Maternal and Child Health
P. O. Box 4663, Helena, MT 59604

A project of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition. Funded through a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation

1996 KIDS COUNT Contributing Authors

Scot Anderson
Director
Missoula Head Start
1001 Worden, Missoula, MT 59802

Cheryl Berry
Public Assistance Bureau
Medicaid Services Bureau
Department of Public Health & Human Services
PO Box 4210, Helena, MT 59604

Dennis Bowker, MA
University of Montana
Center for Population Research
Department of Sociology, Missoula, MT 59812

Trish Bloom
Project Coordinator
Caring Program
Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Montana
404 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Judy Bryngelson
Yellowstone County Head Start, Inc.
P. O. Box 2056, Billings, MT 59102

Stephen F. Duncan, Ph.D.
Family & Human Development Specialist
Montana State University Extension Service
316 Herrick Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717

Donald E. Espelin, MD
Universal Consulting
5601 York Road, Helena, MT 59601

Jacqueline J. Jandt
Program Specialist
Medicaid Services Bureau
Department of Public Health & Human Services
PO Box 4210, Helena, MT 59604

Paul Miller, Ph.D.
Department of Sociology
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Dori Nielson, Ed.D.
Senior Education Analyst
Office of Public Instruction
P. O. Box 202501, Helena, MT 59620

Kaye Norris, Ph.D.
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Elizabeth Roeth-Espelin, RNC, MBA
Executive Director
Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies
The Montana Coalition
316 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Nels D. Sanddal, MS
Critical Illness and Trauma Foundation
300 North Willson Avenue, Suite 3002
Bozeman, MT 59715

Billie Warford
Early Childhood Project
Montana State University
117 Herrick Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717-0354

Data Contributors

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana
404 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

Census and Economic Information Center
Department of Commerce, State of Montana
1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620-0501

Child and Family Services Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services
Cogswell Building, P. O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951

Health Policy and Services Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services
Cogswell Building, P. O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951

Addictive and Mental Disorders Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services
P. O. Box 202951, Helena, MT 59620-2951

Operations and Technology Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services
111 North Sanders, Helena, MT 59620

Montana Board of Crime Control
Department of Justice, State of Montana
215 North Sanders, P. O. Box 201401, Helena,
MT 59620-1401

Early Childhood Project
Montana State University
117 Hemck Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717-0354

Montana Department of Transportation
2701 Prospect Avenue
PO Box 201001, Helena, MT 59620-1001

Montana Head Start
Yellowstone County Head Start, Inc.
P. O. Box 2056, Billings, MT 59102
Montana Hunger Coalition
515 North Park, P. O. Box 314
Helena, MT 59624

Office of Public Instruction, State of Montana
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Capitol, P. O. Box 202501
Helena, MT 59620-2501

University of Montana
Department of Sociology
Missoula, MT 59812-1329

Data Analysis

Dennis Bowker, MA
Center for Population Research
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

William H. McBroom, Ph.D.
Center for Population Research
Department of Sociology
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Fred W. Reed, Ph.D.
Center for Population Research
Department of Sociology
University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Media Consultant

Robert Howard
GHS Public Relations
330 Fuller Avenue, Helena, MT 59601

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Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, The Montana Coalition's mission is to improve the health of mothers and children in Montana.

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Vision:

- Every child in Montana is entitled to the opportunity to be raised in a healthy emotional, physical, and spiritual environment.
- To do this, communities must coordinate efforts and resources to enhance the ability of each child's family to fulfill its responsibility to children.
- HMHB is a catalyst for the health and well-being of children and their families through collaborative community partnerships based on an atmosphere of mutual integrity, honesty, fairness, and respect.

Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Strategic Directives are:

- HMHB is committed to reducing infant mortality.
- HMHB is committed to maximizing the potential of every child.
- HMHB commits to promoting primary prevention.
- HMHB commits to improving access to health care for Montana's families with young children.
- HMHB is a catalyst for developing a family perspective in community, school and health-care services.
- HMHB is committed to providing public education to promote healthy choices for families.
- HMHB is committed to educating policy makers at the local, state, and federal levels regarding maternal and child health needs.
- HMHB is committed to improving the health and well-being of mothers, their children, and families by utilizing advanced information technology.
- HMHB is committed to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of child and family data.

Excellence can be attained if you CARE more than others think is wise, RISK more than others think is safe, DREAM more than others think is practical, EXPECT more than others think is possible.

—Anonymous

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Distribution Partners

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Addictive & Mental Disorders Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services

Emergency Medical Services & Injury Prevention
Department of Public Health & Human Services

Family & Community Health Bureau
Department of Public Health & Human Services

Child & Family Services Division
Department of Public Health & Human Services

Office of Public Instruction

Office of the Attorney General

Joyce Williams, MD Medical Clinic
Sidney, Montana

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